

A SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION  
TRULY AGREED TO AND FINALLY PASSED  
by the  
102nd General Assembly  
First Regular Session



2023

Prepared by the  
Divisions of Research, Computer Information Systems  
and Administration  
of the  
MISSOURI SENATE

SPONSOR: Crawford

HANDLER: Owen

SCS/SB 13 - This act modifies various provisions relating to the regulation of certain financial institutions. This act is identical to certain provisions in SCS/HB 585 (2023) and SCS/HCS/HB 725 (2023) and substantially similar to certain provisions in HCS/SCS/SB 187, as amended (2023), HCS/HB 586 (2023), certain provisions in HCS/HB 809 (2023), SB 1096 (2022) and certain provisions in SCS/HB 2571 (2022).

#### AUTHORITY OF THE DIVISION OF FINANCE

(Section 361.020)

The act stipulates that the Division of Finance is in charge of the execution of the laws relating to banks, trust companies, and the banking business of the state; laws relating to persons and entities engaged in the small loan or consumer credit business in the state; the laws relating to persons and entities engaged in the mortgage business in the state; and the laws relating to persons and entities engaged in any other financial services related to business over which the Division of Finance is granted express authority.

#### RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIVISION OF FINANCE - STATE BANKING AND SAVINGS AND LOAN BOARD

(Section 361.098)

The act provides that the compensation and necessary travel and other expenses of the members of the State Banking and Savings and Loan Board shall be paid out of the Division of Finance Fund.

Current law provides that a majority of the members of the State Banking and Savings and Loan Board constitutes a quorum. This act provides that three members of the board shall constitute a quorum.

The Division is permitted to provide administrative services to the Board to assist the Board with fulfilling its statutory responsibilities.

#### BULLETINS AND INDUSTRY LETTERS ISSUED BY DIVISION OF FINANCE

(Section 361.106)

The act permits the Division to issue bulletins addressing the business of individuals and entities licensed, chartered, or regulated by the Division. Bulletins do not have the force or effect of law and should not be considered statements of general applicability.

The act also permits the Division to issue industry letters. Industry letters may be issued, in the discretion of the director of the Division, at the request of an individual or entity licensed, chartered, or regulated by the Division, and that seeks the Division's position on an application of law. The act details the requirements that must be met in issuing an industry letter. Industry letters are binding on the Division and the requesting party shall not be subject to any administrative proceeding or penalty for any acts or omissions done in reliance on an industry letter, provided there is no change in any material fact or law or the discovery of a material misrepresentation or omission made by the requesting party.

#### REPORTS OF EXAMINATIONS OF BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES

(Section 361.160)

The act repeals an obsolete requirement that the result of all examinations of banks and trust companies during a biennial period be embodied in a report made by the Director of the Department of Commerce and Insurance to the General Assembly, such reporting requirement having previously been repealed.

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## NOTICES OF CHARGES AND CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

(Section 361.260)

The act clarifies the requirements for issuing a notice of charges with respect to a director, officer, employee, agent, or other person participating in the affairs of a bank or trust company regulated by the Division under Chapter 361. Specifically, whenever the director has reason to believe from any examination or investigation made by the director or his or her examiners, that any such corporation, foreign corporation, or director, officer, employee, agent, or other person participating in the conduct of the affairs of such corporation is engaging in, has engaged in, or is about to engage in:

- An unsafe or unsound practice in conducting the business of such corporation;
- A violation of law, rule, or director-imposed written condition;
- A violation of any written agreement entered into with the director; or
- A violation of the corporation's charter,

the director may issue and serve upon the corporation or such director, officer, employee, agent, or other person a notice of charges in respect thereof.

Any cease and desist order issued by the Division in response to one of the above-described charges is subject to the following:

- It may require the corporation or its directors, officers, employees, agents, and other persons participating in the conduct of the affairs of such corporation to cease and desist from such actions, violations, or practices;
- It may require the corporation or its directors, officers, employees, agents, and other persons participating in the conduct of the affairs of such corporation to take affirmative action to correct the conditions resulting from any such actions, violations, or practices;
- It shall require that, if the director determines that the capital of the corporation is impaired, the corporation make good the deficiency forthwith or within a time specified in the order;
- It may, if the director determines that the corporation does not keep adequate records, determine and prescribe such books of account as the director, in his or her discretion, shall require of the corporation for the purpose of keeping accurate and convenient records of the transactions and accounts; and
- It shall, if the director determines that wrong entries or unlawful uses of the funds of the corporation have been made, order that the entries shall be corrected, and the sums unlawfully paid out be restored by the person or persons responsible for the wrongful or illegal payment thereof.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL FROM OFFICE

(Section 361.262)

The act modifies the process for serving a notice of intention to remove a person from office in a bank or trust company regulated by the Division under Chapter 361.

## FEES COLLECTED BY DIVISION OF FINANCE

(Sections 361.715, 364.030, 364.105, 365.030, 367.140, 407.640, 408.500)

The act modifies the following fees collected by the Division of Finance:

- From \$300 to \$400, the annual fee paid by persons seeking a license to issue checks. (Section 361.715.2);
- From \$300 to \$400, the maximum fee that may be charged for any application to amend and

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reissue an existing license to issue checks. (Section 361.715.3);

- From \$500 to \$600, the annual license fee for each place of business of a financial institution licensed under state law. (Section 364.030.3);
- From \$500 to \$600, the annual registration fee for a premium finance company. (Section 364.105.2);
- From \$500 to \$600, the annual license fee for each place of business of a sales finance company. (Section 365.030.3);
- From \$500 to \$600, the fee paid by lenders of consumer credit loans when filing an application for certificate of registration. (Section 367.140.1);
- From \$300 to \$400, the maximum fee that may be charged a credit services organization when filing a registration statement with the Director of the Division. (Section 407.640.5); and
- From \$500 to \$600, the annual license fee charged to lenders, other than banks, trust companies, credit unions, savings banks and savings and loan companies, in the business of making unsecured loans of \$500 or less. (Section 408.500.1).

#### ISSUANCE OF CREDIT CARDS BY LENDERS (Section 408.145)

Under current law, lenders issuing credit cards in Missouri are permitted to contract for, charge and collect fees for credit cards that are allowed in a contiguous state. This act modifies that provision by enabling issuance of credit cards under the same terms and conditions that are allowed in a contiguous state, rather than limiting the provision to only fees.

This provision is identical to SB 12 (2023) and provisions in HCS/SCS/SB 187 (2023), SCS/HB 585 (2023), SCS/HCS/HB 725 (2023), and HCS/HB 809 (2023).

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CCS/SB 20 - This act modifies provisions relating to retirement.

#### SHERIFFS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SECTIONS 57.952 TO 57.991)

Currently, neither the General Assembly nor the governing body of a county shall appropriate funds for deposit in the Sheriffs' Retirement Fund. This act provides that the General Assembly and the governing body of a county may appropriate funds for deposit in the Sheriffs' Retirement Fund. Additionally, the Board of the Sheriffs' Retirement System may accept gifts, donations, grants, and bequests from public or private sources for the Sheriffs' Retirement Fund.

Furthermore, this act provides that each person who is a member of the Sheriffs' Retirement System on or after January 1, 2024, shall be required to contribute five percent of his or her pay. Each county shall make the payroll deductions for member contributions from the same source of funds used for payment of compensation to the members and shall transmit such moneys to the Board for deposit in the Sheriffs' Retirement Fund. The deductions shall not reduce the member's pay for purposes of computing benefits. When paid to the Sheriffs' Retirement System, each of the contributions shall be credited to the member from whose compensation the contributions were deducted. Additionally, the contributions shall be treated as employee contributions for purposes of federal income tax purposes.

Furthermore, this act provides that a former member who is not vested may request a refund of his or

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her contributions, which shall be paid after 90 days from the later of the date of termination or the date of request. This act also provides that the normal annuity provided to a retired member of the Sheriffs' Retirement System shall not be less than \$1,000 per month.

Currently, the benefits provided by the Sheriffs' Retirement System shall in no way affect the eligibility for retirement benefits from the Missouri Local Government Employees' Retirement System ("LAGERS") or any other local government retirement or pension system, or in any way have the effect of reducing retirement benefits in such systems, or reducing compensation or mileage reimbursement of employees. This act provides that such provision shall apply to members of the system prior to December 31, 2023. Any new member employed on or after January 1, 2024, that is a member of another state or local retirement or pension system shall cease membership in any other state or local retirement pension system, except that the member shall be entitled to benefits accrued through December 31, 2023, or the commencement of membership in the Sheriffs' Retirement System, whichever is later.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SB 75 (2023), in HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 119 & 120 (2023), in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 186 (2023), SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023), and in SCS/HCS/HB 934 (2023), are substantially similar to provisions in the perfected HCS/HB 155 (2023) and SCS/SB 647 (2023), and are similar to SB 1054 (2022) and HB 2681 (2022).

#### POLICE RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF ST. LOUIS (SECTIONS 86.253 TO 86.287)

Currently, a surviving spouse of a member of the Police Retirement System of St. Louis shall be entitled to a pension benefit as defined in law until the surviving spouse dies or remarries, whichever is earlier. This act removes when a spouse remarries and only provides that a surviving spouse shall have a pension benefit for his or her life. Furthermore, this act provides that a surviving spouse receiving death benefits as a result of a prior marriage to a deceased member who subsequently remarries another member who also predeceases the surviving spouse shall receive only a single pension as calculated in the act using the highest of the average final compensations of the deceased members. Additionally, any surviving spouse that previously had become ineligible prior to August 23, 2023, shall have all future benefits reinstated upon application to the Board of Trustees of the Police Retirement System of St. Louis.

These provisions are substantially similar to provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 155 (2023), HCS/HB 303 (2023), and in the perfected HCS/HB 934 (2023).

#### MPERS: DEFINITIONS & BOARD (SECTIONS 104.010, 104.020, 104.035, 104.090, 104.130 & 104.170)

This act provides that the Board of Trustees of the Missouri Department of Transportation and Highway Patrol Employees' Retirement System ("MPERS") may further define the term "compensation" in a manner consistent with current law. Additionally, this act modifies the sectional references for provisions applicable to MPERS.

This act repeals the requirement of one continuous year of service for purposes of restoration of prior service periods for those terminated members of MPERS entitled to a deferred normal annuity who reenter service. This act also repeals the availability of reelection of joint and survivor benefits within one year of a new marriage for those members whose annuities have reverted to a single life annuity following the death of a spouse and have been made a special consultant of the Board and repeals the provision relating to the requirement of the Board of MPERS to pay a retired member's designated beneficiaries or estate a death benefit equal to the excess of accumulated member contributions over the total amount of

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retirement benefits received. The election of chair and vice-chair of the Board by secret ballot is also repealed.

**MPERS: BOARD TERMS (SECTION 104.160)**

Additionally, this act provides that the terms of those active employee members serving on the Board of Trustees of MPERS on August 28, 2026, shall continue until June 30, 2028. The terms of the active employee members shall be four years after June 30, 2028.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SS/SB 75 (2023), in the perfected HCS/HB 155 (2023), in HCS/HB 222 (2023), in HCS/HB 257 (2023), in HCS/HB 496 (2023), HB 923 (2023), in the perfected HCS/HB 934 (2023), SB 1053 (2022), HCS/HB 1984 (2022), and in HCS/HB 2799 (2022) and is substantially similar to a provision in SB 618 (2021), HCB 1 (2021), HB 1418 (2021), and HB 2165 (2020).

**MPERS/MOSERS: ERROR CORRECTIONS (SECTIONS 104.200, 104.490 & 104.1060)**

Currently, the Board of MPERS and the Board of the Missouri State Employees' Retirement System ("MOSERS") shall correct an error that has resulted in a member or beneficiary receiving more or less than entitled if the system discovers or is notified of such error within ten years after the initial date of the error. This act provides that no error shall be corrected unless the system discovers or is notified within ten years after the later of the member's annuity starting date or the date of error. However, in cases of fraud, any error shall be corrected.

**MPERS/MOSERS: DIVISION OF BENEFITS IN DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE ACTIONS (SECTIONS 104.312, 104.625(4), 104.1024.6(4) & 104.1051)**

This act provides that unused sick leave credited to a MPERS or MOSERS member shall be excluded in the monthly amount paid to the alternate payee or former spouse for a division of benefits order in a dissolution of marriage action. This act also specifies that annual benefit increases paid after the member's annuity starting date shall not be considered an increase accrued after the termination of the marriage and shall be counted as part of the monthly amount. For a member who has not been paid retirement benefits and continues employment for at least two years beyond normal retirement age, any service or compensation between the retroactive starting date and the annuity starting date shall not be considered creditable service or compensation. Additionally, any lump sum payment elected by a member who has not been paid retirement benefits and continues employment for at least two years beyond normal retirement age shall not be subject to a division of benefits order.

**MPERS/MOSERS: WORKING AFTER RETIREMENT AS LEGISLATOR OR ELECTED OFFICIAL (SECTIONS 104.380 & 104.1039)**

Currently, if a retired member of MOSERS or a retired member of the Year 2000 Plan of MPERS is elected or appointed to any state office or is employed by a department in a benefit-eligible position, the member shall not receive an annuity nor accrue annual benefit increases or cost-of-living adjustments for any month or part of a month for which the member serves as an officer or employee. This act excludes members of the General Assembly and an elected state official holding an elective state office from such provisions.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/SS/SB 75 (2023), in SCS/HCS/HB 155, in HCS/HB 222 (2023), in the perfected HCS/HB 934 (2023), and HB 2684 (2022).

**MPERS/MOSERS: DISABILITY BENEFITS FOR MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND**

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STATEWIDE ELECTED OFFICIALS (SECTIONS 104.410 & 104.1084)

Members of the General Assembly and statewide elected officials who qualify for disability shall continue to accrue service until the earliest of attainment of normal retirement age eligibility, termination of disability benefits, or the end of his or her constitutionally mandated limit on service for the particular chamber of the General Assembly or office in which he or she was serving at the time of the disablement.

MPERS/MOSERS: ACTUARIAL AMORTIZATION AND COST METHODS (SECTIONS 104.436 & 104.1066)

Currently, the Missouri State Employees' Retirement System ("MOSERS") and, under the Year 2000 Plan, the Missouri Department of Transportation and Highway Patrol Employees' Retirement System ("MPERS"), shall use the entry age normal cost valuation method for normal cost calculations and shall use the level percent-of-payroll amortization for determinations of contributions for unfunded accrued liabilities. This act repeals the use of the level percent-of-payroll and provides only for the entry age normal cost valuation method to be used in determining the normal cost calculation.

This provision is identical to provisions in SB 77 (2023), the perfected HCS/HB 155 (2023), in SB 407 (2023), in the perfected HCS/HB 934 (2023), in HB 1185 (2023), in HB 2234 (2022), in HCS/HB 2799 (2022), HCB 1 (2021), in HB 701 (2021), in SB 901 (2020), and in HCS/HB 1999 (2020).

MPERS/MOSERS: SPECIAL CONSULTANTS (SECTIONS 104.515 & 104.1072)

This act provides that special consultants of the Board of Trustees of MPERS or MOSERS who have reached a normal or early retirement age and become a retiree within 65 days, instead of 60 days, shall receive \$5,000 of life insurance coverage.

MPERS/MOSERS: ANNUITIES AND LUMP SUM PAYMENTS (SECTIONS 104.625(3) & 104.1024.6(3))

A member who has not been paid retirement benefits and continues employment for at least two years beyond normal retirement age may currently elect to receive lump sum amounts in full or in three equal annual installments. This act repeals the availability of lump sum payments in installments.

MPERS/MOSERS: WATER PATROL EMPLOYEES (SECTION 104.810)

If an employee of the Missouri State Water Patrol who earned creditable service in the closed plan of MOSERS and who was eligible to transfer membership to the closed plan of MPERS has terminated his or her position and subsequently returns to the same position, the employee will be a member of the system in which he or she was a member prior to termination. If the employee returned to any other position, the employee shall be a member of the system that currently covers that position.

MPERS/MOSERS: YEAR 2000 PLAN (SECTIONS 104.1003, 104.1018, 104.1024 & 104.1091)

This act repeals the term "year" as it relates to the term "employee" when describing persons employed in positions requiring the performance of duties of not less than one thousand forty hours per year. This act also corrects a sectional reference to mandatory retirement for members of the Missouri Highway Patrol. Additionally, this act provides that the Board of Trustees for the respective system may further define the term "pay" in a manner consistent with current law.

This act provides that any vested former member who terminated employment after attaining normal retirement eligibility shall be considered a member of the retirement system entitled to certain annuities under the Year 2000 plan. This act further provides that the calculation for the life annuity paid under the Year 2000 Plan for individuals with credited service not covered by Social Security is for certain teachers

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of certain state agencies and universities whose credited service is not covered by Social Security.

Currently, vested former members are not eligible for early retirement. This act modifies the provision to provide that only those vested former members who terminate employment prior to the attainment of early retirement eligibility are not eligible for such early retirement. Additionally, a refund of contributions requested by a former member currently shall be paid by the system after 90 days from the later of either the date of termination or the date of request. This act provides that such a refund, which shall include all employee contributions, shall be paid by the system within an administratively reasonable period, but no sooner than 90 days after the date of termination. Further, a former member who receives a refund shall not be eligible to receive any disability benefits, rather than long-term disability benefits.

This act provides that those vested former members who terminated employment after attainment of normal retirement eligibility shall be covered by a member's normal retirement eligibility. Additionally, current law provides that the survivor annuity payable for vested former members is not payable until the deceased member would have reached normal retirement eligibility. This act provides that such survivor annuity is not payable until such time for those vested former members who terminated employment prior to early retirement eligibility. Further, the current annual cost-of-living adjustments, which shall not commence until the second anniversary of the annuity starting date, apply only to vested former members who terminated employment prior to early retirement eligibility.

#### ESOP INCOME TAX DEDUCTION (SECTION 143.114)

Current law authorizes an income tax deduction equal to 50% of the net capital gain from selling employer securities to a qualified Missouri employee stock ownership plan, with such deduction scheduled to sunset on December 31, 2022. This act repeals the sunset provision.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SS#3/SCS/SB 131 (2023), HCS/SS/SCS/SB 133 (2023), HS/HCS/HB 356 (2023), HB 512 (2023), in SCS/HCS/HB 934 (2023) and is substantially similar to a provision in HCS/SB 247 (2023), HCS/SS/SB 807 (2022), and HCS/SS/SCS/SB 931 (2022).

#### SPEECH IMPLEMENTERS CERTIFICATION AND SOCIAL SECURITY COVERAGE (SECTION 168.082)

This act provides that any person who was employed as a speech implementer before August 1, 2022, that is employed on or after August 28, 2023, as a speech-language pathology assistant shall be considered a speech implementer for certification that the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education required before August 28, 2022, and for Social Security coverage. Such person shall not be considered a speech implementer when such person dies, retires, or no longer works in a speech-language pathology assistant position.

This provision is similar to a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 155 (2023) and in the perfected HCS/HB 934 (2023).

#### PSRS: RETIREMENT ALLOWANCE MULTIPLIER (SECTION 169.070)

Current law provides that between July 1, 2001, and July 1, 2014, a member of Public School Retirement System of Missouri ("PSRS") with thirty-one years or more of service, regardless of age, is provided a retirement allowance with a multiplier of 2.55% of the member's final average salary for each year of the membership service. This act modifies this provision by removing the expiration date and by providing that a member with thirty-two years or more of service may receive such retirement allowance.



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This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SS/SB 75 (2023), in the perfected SB 247 (2023), in HCS/HB 257 (2023), in HB 495 (2023), in HCS/HB 496 (2023), in HCS/HB 497 (2023), HB 905 (2023), the perfected HCS/HB 934 (2023), HCS/HB 2161 (2022), HB 2430 (2022), in HCS/HB 2799 (2022), HCS/HB 811 (2021), and HCS/HB 828 (2021), and is similar to HB 1298 (2020), HB 69 (2019), HB 2633 (2018), HCS/HBs 1780 & 1420 (2016), SB 219 (2015), HCS/HB 478 (2015), and a provision in HCS/SCS/SB 172 (2015).

**KCPSRS: WORKING AFTER RETIREMENT (SECTION 169.331)**

Currently, a retired certificated teacher receiving a retirement benefit from the Kansas City Public School Retirement System ("KCPSRS") may, without losing his or her retirement benefit, teach up to two years for a KCPSRS school district with shortage of certified teachers as long as there is not more than fifteen retired teachers. This act modifies the provision by allowing a KCPSRS-retired certificated teacher to teach up to four years for a KCPSRS school district with shortage of certified teachers as long as there is not more than thirty retired teachers.

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 155 (2023) and SCS/HCS/HB 934 (2023).

**PSRS/PEERS: WORKING AFTER RETIREMENT (SECTIONS 169.560 & 169.596)**

Currently, any teacher retired from PSRS can be employed in a position covered under the Public Education Employee Retirement System of Missouri ("PEERS") without stopping their retirement benefit. Such teachers may earn up to 60% of the minimum teacher's salary as set forth in law, but will not contribute to either retirement system nor earn creditable service. Beginning on August 28, 2023, and ending on June 30, 2028, this act allows such teachers to earn up to 133% of the annual earnings limit applicable to a Social Security recipient before the calendar year of attainment of full retirement age under federal regulations. After June 30, 2028, such teachers may earn up to the annual earnings limit applicable to a Social Security recipient before the calendar year of attainment of full retirement age. Additionally, this act shall not apply to retired members currently receiving benefits who are employed as a full-time teacher of certain state agencies and institutions.

Additionally, current law provides that a retired teacher or a retired noncertificated employee who is receiving a retirement benefit from PSRS/PEERS is allowed to work full-time for up to two years for a PSRS/PEERS-covered school district if there is a shortage of certified teachers or noncertificated employees. This act allows such employees to work full-time up to four years for such districts. Furthermore, the number of retired teachers that currently may teach in a school district with a critical shortage shall not exceed, at any one time, the lesser of 10% of the teacher staff for that school district, or five teachers. This act provides that the total number of retired teachers shall not exceed, at any one time, the greater of 1% of the total of teacher and non-certified staff for that school district, or five teachers.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/HB 497 (2023), are substantially similar to provisions in HCS/SS/SB 75 (2023), in the perfected SB 247 (2023), in HCS/HB 257 (2023), in HCS/HB 496 (2023), and in the perfected HCS/HB 934 (2023), and are similar to provisions in HB 495 (2023), in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 681 & 662 (2022), in HCS/SS#2/SB 997 (2022), HCS/HB 1753 (2022), in HB 1881 (2022), HB 2114 (2022), SCS/HCS/HB 2304 (2022), HB 2787 (2022), in HCS/HB 2799 (2022), in HCS/HB 811 (2021), in HB 812 (2021), in HB 2291 (2020), and in HB 2460 (2020).

**CLOSED INVESTMENT RECORDS OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS (SECTION 173.1205)**

This act provides that meetings, records, and votes may be closed to the extent that they relate to

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information submitted to a public institution of higher education regarding investments in or financial transactions with business entities for investment purposes.

This provision is identical to SB 691 (2023).

#### SHOW-ME MYRETIREMENT SAVINGS PLAN (SECTIONS 285.1000 TO 285.1055)

This act establishes the Show-Me MyRetirement Savings Plan, which creates new provisions relating to retirement savings plans for private-sector employees.

The act creates the Show-Me MyRetirement Savings Plan, which is a multi-employer retirement plan. The plan is to be designed, developed, and implemented by the Show-Me MyRetirement Savings Board in accordance with the limitations and requirements set forth by the act. The plan is required to be fully implemented no later than September 1, 2025.

An annual audit is required to be conducted of the Show-Me MyRetirement Savings Plan, the Show-Me MyRetirement Savings Board, and the trust in which the assets of the plan are held. Such audit shall be completed by a certified public accountant and be submitted to the Governor, Treasurer, President Pro Tem of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The act creates the Show-Me MyRetirement Savings Board within the State Treasurer's office, of which the State Treasurer shall be the chair. With the exception of the Treasurer, all members of the Board are appointed by the Governor, the President Pro Tem of the Senate, or the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Such members shall serve at the pleasure of the appointing authority, but in no event longer than four years.

The Board is required to conduct outreach to individuals, employers, stakeholders, and the public in general about the program. Such outreach shall include informing them of the benefits of tax-favored retirement saving and other information, as specified in the act.

The Board is permitted to enter into intergovernmental memoranda of understanding with the state and any agency of the state for the purpose of services needed to implement the plan.

The act provides that no employer shall be liable, or bear responsibility, for an employee's decision to participate in the plan or for any result, decision, or action as a result of an employee participating in the plan.

Furthermore, the act exempts certain public entities from liability for any loss, deficiency, failure to realize gain, or other adverse consequences incurred as a result of participation in the plan by an employee.

The act provides that certain individual account information under the plan shall be confidential and may only be disclosed as otherwise required under state or federal law, or at the request of the individual.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/SCS/SB 187 (2023) and SCS/HCS/HB 934 (2023) and are substantially similar to SB 1125 (2022), SB 1213 (2022), SCS/HCS/HB 1732 (2022), a provision in SCS/HB 2571 (2022), and SB 298 (2021).

#### JUDICIAL PLAN (SECTION 476.521)

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Currently, for judges hired after January 1, 2011, his or her contributions are refunded with four percent interest per year. Beginning June 30, 2022, the interest rate is changed so that it is equal to the investment rate for the fifty-two week treasury bills issued by the United States Department of the Treasury. Additionally, the interest rate shall cease upon retirement or death of the judge. A beneficiary of any judge who contributed to the system currently receives a refund upon the judge's death based on the amount of such contributions. This act provides that the interest credited to such contributions shall be included in the refund calculation.

The provisions relating to MPERS, MOSERS, and the Judicial Plan are identical to provisions in SB 407 (2023) and SCS/HCS/HB 934 (2023), are substantially similar to provisions in HCS/HB 155 (2023), HB 2234 (2022), and in HB 2799 (2022), and are similar to HB 701 (2021), SB 901 (2020), HCS/HB 1999 (2020), and HB 1105 (2019).

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**\*\*\* SB 24 \*\*\***

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HCS/SS/SB 24 - This act creates new provisions relating to vulnerable persons.

EMERGENCY SERVICES (Sections 67.145, 105.500, 190.100, 190.103, 190.142, 190.147, 192.2405, 208.1032, 285.040, 321.225, 321.620, 537.037, 650.320, 650.340, and the repeal of Section 190.134) This act repeals references to ambulance attendants, drivers, emergency medical technician paramedics, mobile emergency medical technicians, emergency medical technician basic, and EMT intermediate and adds references to paramedics in various statutes relating to emergency medical services.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 402 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 186 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SB 24 (2023), and SB 625 (2023).

Under current law, emergency medical dispatchers shall complete an emergency medical dispatcher course that meets or exceeds the national curriculum of the U.S. Department of Transportation. This act modifies that training requirement and instead requires emergency medical dispatchers to complete training courses approved by the Missouri 911 Service Board. Additionally, the Service Board shall develop rules and regulations, in collaboration with the State EMS Medical Director's Advisory Committee, relating to the medical aspects of pre-arrival medical instructions.

This act makes several technical changes to the emergency medical dispatcher statutes.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 402 (2023) and the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 186 (2023), SB 449 (2023), and HB 1143 (2022) and substantially similar to HB 2381 (2022).

Currently, paramedic training programs used as part of an emergency medical technician license shall be accredited by the Commission on Accreditation of Allied Health Education Programs (CAAHEP) or hold a CAAHEP letter of review. This act repeals this accreditation requirement and such programs shall instead be accredited as required by the National Registry of Emergency Medical Technicians.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 402 (2023),

SPONSOR: Hough

HANDLER: Schwadron

the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 186 (2023), and SB 534 (2023).

The act adds "telecommunicator first responder" to the definition of "first responder" in various provisions of law. Additionally, this act provides that the Department of Health and Senior Services shall offer a vaccination program to certain Missouri State Highway Patrol telecommunicators who may be exposed to infectious diseases.

Furthermore, this act provides that political subdivisions may elect to cover telecommunicator first responders as public safety personnel.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 186 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/SBs 189, et al (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SB 28 (2023), and SCS/HS/HCS/HBs 1108 & 1181, et al (2023) and substantially similar to provisions in SCS/SB 46 (2023), HB 1676 (2022), HB 1637 (2022), HCS/HB 2381 (2022), and SCS/HB 2088, et al (2022).

#### ADOPTION TAX CREDIT (Sections 135.327 to 135.333)

Current law authorizes a nonrefundable tax credit for nonrecurring adoption expenses, not to exceed \$10,000 per child, with an annual limit of \$6 million dollars in tax credits. This act indexes the maximum per-child credit for inflation, makes the tax credit refundable, removes the \$6 million limit, and provides that, for tax years ending on or before December 31, 2023, priority for authorizing tax credits shall be given to applications for special needs children who are residents or wards of residents of this state.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/SS/SB 143 (2023) and HCS/HB 714 (2023) and are substantially similar to provisions in SCS/SB 455 (2023).

#### EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION SERVICES (Section 161.244)

Subject to appropriation, the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education is required to provide grants directly to certain licensed child care providers for the provision of early childhood education services.

#### OPIOID OVERDOSES (Sections 190.255 and 195.206)

This act provides that a first responder may administer naloxone or any other drug or device approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration that blocks the effects of an opioid overdose.

This provision is identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 186 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 70 (2023), and the truly agreed and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 157 and substantially similar to HCS/HB 117, 343, & 1091 (2023).

#### SALES TAX FOR EMERGENCY SERVICES (Section 190.327)

Currently, an emergency services board operating in Jefferson County shall not have a sales tax for emergency services or for providing central dispatching for emergency services greater than one-quarter of one percent. This act repeals this provision.

SPONSOR: Hough

HANDLER: Schwadron

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 186 (2023) and to SB 608 (2023) and to a provision in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023).

**EMERGENCY TELEPHONE SERVICE CHARGES (Section 190.460)**

Under current law, cities and counties which prohibited emergency telephone service charges may adopt such charges and notify the Department of Revenue by November 15, 2019, and the Department shall notify the Missouri 911 Service Board by December 1, 2019.

This act repeals those dates and provides the Department shall notify the board within 60 days of receiving notice.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 186 (2023) and SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023).

**PEER SUPPORT COUNSELING PROGRAMS (SECTION 190.1010)**

The act creates new provisions relating to communications during peer support counseling programs for certain first responders. With certain exceptions, detailed in the act, a communication made by a first responder or peer support advisor in a peer support counseling session, as well as any oral or written information conveyed in the peer support counseling session, shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed by any person participating in the peer support counseling session or released to any person or entity. Any communication relating to a peer support counseling session made confidential under this act that is made between peer support advisors and the supervisors or staff of a peer support counseling program, or between the supervisor or staff of a peer support counseling program, shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed, except as otherwise provided in the act.

An employer of a first responder that establishes a peer support counseling program shall develop a policy or rule that imposes disciplinary measures against a peer support advisor who violates the confidentiality of the peer support counseling program by sharing information learned in a peer support counseling session with personnel who are not supervisors or staff of the peer support counseling program, unless otherwise exempted under the provisions of this act.

The act provides that no employer may mandate that any employee participate in a peer support counseling program.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 186 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/SBs 189, et al (2023), and to SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023).

**RURAL EMERGENCY HOSPITALS****(Sections 197.020)**

This act modifies the term "hospital" for purposes of licensure to include facilities designated as rural emergency hospitals by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.

These provisions are identical to those in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 402 (2023), a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 106 (2023), and SB 420 (2023).

**WORKERS' COMPENSATION - PTSD AS OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE IN FIRST RESPONDERS**

SPONSOR: Hough

HANDLER: Schwadron

(SECTION 287.067)

This act establishes post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), as described in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Health Disorders, Fifth Edition, (DSM-5) as a compensable occupational disease under workers' compensation when diagnosed in first responders, as defined in by law. A first responder shall not require a physical injury in order to be eligible for benefits, but preexisting PTSD is not compensable. The time for notice of injury or death in cases of compensable PTSD is measured from exposure to one of the qualifying stressors listed in the DSM-5 criteria, or the diagnosis of the disorder, whichever is later. Any claim for compensation for an injury shall be properly noticed to the Division of Workers' Compensation within 52 weeks after the qualifying exposure, or the diagnosis of the disorder, whichever is later.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 186 (2023) and a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/SBs 189, 36 & 37 (2023) and substantially similar to a provision in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023) and in the perfected SS/SCS/SBs 119 & 120 (2023).

SECOND INJURY FUND - SUPPLEMENTAL SURCHARGE

(SECTION 287.715)

Under current law, for calendar year 2023, the Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation is required to collect a supplemental surcharge not to exceed 2.5% of the policyholder's or self-insured's workers' compensation net deposits, net premiums, or net assessments for the previous policy year, rounded up to the nearest one-half of a percentage point. This provision expires December 31, 2023. This act extends that expiration date to December 31, 2026 and lowers the surcharge to 1% for that duration, rather than revert to 3%.

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/SB 521 (2023), SCS/HB 585 (2023), .

MISSOURI TASK FORCE ONE EMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

(SECTION 320.336)

Any member of Missouri Task Force One shall be entitled to initial employment rights, re-employment rights, retention in employment rights, promotion rights, and discrimination protections as provided by federal law for members of the military and as provided by state law. The Attorney General shall enforce these rights as contained in this act.

This provision is identical to SB 211 (2023), HB 392 (2023), HB 2193 (2022), and certain provisions in SCS/HB 2455 (2022) and similar to HB 317 (2021) and HB 2472 (2020).

VOLUNTARY CRITICAL ILLNESS BENEFITS POOL (SECTIONS 287.245 AND 320.400)

Current law contains a voluntary cancer benefits pool established for the purpose of providing benefits for firefighters who have contracted cancer in connection with employment as a firefighter. This act expands the pool to allow other first responders, specifically emergency medical technician-basic, emergency medical technician-paramedic, and telecommunicators, to have access to benefits through the pool for exposure to a diagnosable trauma stress event, or diagnosable cumulative post traumatic stress injury over the course of a career. The act additionally allows covered individuals to join the pool. Furthermore, any professional organization formed for the purpose, in whole or in part, of representing or providing resources for any covered individual may make contributions to the pool on behalf of any covered individual without the organization itself joining the pool.

SPONSOR: Hough

HANDLER: Schwadron

A payment may be made from the pool to a covered individual for the actual award, up to ten thousand dollars, for seeking treatment with a licensed psychiatrist or a licensed psychologist and any subsequent courses of treatment recommended by such licensed individuals. If a covered individual returns to the same position of employment after a post traumatic stress injury diagnosis, the covered individual may receive benefits in this section for the continued treatment of such injury or any subsequently covered post traumatic stress injury diagnosis.

Current law allows for the State Fire Marshal to disburse grants to voluntary critical illness pools. This provision expires June 30, 2023. This act repeals the sunset date.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 186(2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/SBs 189, 36 & 37 (2023), and SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023).

#### FENTANYL TESTING

(Section 579.088)

Under this act, it shall not be unlawful to manufacture, possess, sell, deliver, or use any device, equipment, or other material for the purpose of analyzing controlled substances to detect the presence of fentanyl or any synthetic controlled substance fentanyl analogue.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/SBs 189, 36, & 37 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 70 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 402 (2023), SB 480 (2023), HB 927 (2023), HB 250 (2023), and SCS/HCS/SBs 117, 343, & 1091 (2023).

#### RIGHTS OF VICTIMS OF CRIMES

(Section 595.209)

Under current law, victims of certain crimes shall be notified by the prosecutor's office and law enforcement of certain filings or status updates in the criminal case of which he or she is a victim.

This act adds that the victim shall be notified by certified mail or by electronic mail.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/SBs 189, et al (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 186 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SCS/SB 103 (2023), and SS/SCS/HB 301 (2023) and to SB 337 (2023).

#### LOANS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM PREPAID WIRELESS EMERGENCY TELEPHONE CHARGES (Section 650.335)

The act permits a regional planning commission that provides emergency telephone service to multiple counties, when the prepaid wireless emergency telephone service charge is collected in the county or city, to submit an application for loan funds or other financial assistance to the board for the purpose of financing all or a portion of the costs incurred in implementing a 911 communications service project.

#### ADVANCE HEALTH CARE DIRECTIVES

(SECTION 1)

The act repeals a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 402 (2023) relating to voluntary nonopioid directive forms and replaces with a new provision relating to advance health care directives. Specifically, the Department of Health and Senior Services is required to include on its

SPONSOR: Hough

HANDLER: Schwadron

website an advance health care directive form and directions for completing such form.

SCOTT SVAGERA

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**\*\*\* SB 25 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Hough

HANDLER: McGirl

SS/SB 25 - This act exempts from a taxpayer's Missouri adjusted gross income one hundred percent of any federal grant moneys received by the taxpayer for the purpose of providing or expanding access to broadband internet to areas of the state deemed to be lacking such access, to the extent such grant money is included in the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income.

This act is substantially similar to HCS/HB 1076 (2023) and to a provision in HCS/SB 247 (2023), as amended.

JOSH NORBERG

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**\*\*\* SB 28 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Brown (16)

HANDLER: Roberts

CCS/SB 28 - This act modifies provisions relating to access to certain records.

OFFICE OF CHILD ADVOCATE (Section 37.725)

Currently, the identity of a complainant or recipient shall not be disclosed by the Office of Child Advocate unless they or their legal representative consents or a court orders the disclosure. This act requires disclosure of such identities if requested by law enforcement as part of an investigation.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 186 (2023), SCS/HS/HCS/HBs 1108 & 1181, et al (2023), and SB 249 (2023) and substantially similar to the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 106 (2023) and the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023).

FEES TO HIGHWAY PATROL (Section 43.253)

This act provides that a minimum fee of \$6 may be charged by the Missouri State Highway Patrol for any request where there are allowable fees of less than \$6. Such \$6 fee shall be in place of any allowable fee of less than \$6.

The Superintendent of the Missouri State Highway Patrol may increase the minimum fee by not more than \$1 every other year following August 28, 2024. The minimum fee shall not exceed \$10.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 186 (2023) and SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023) and substantially similar to SB 761 (2022), SB 429 (2021), and HB 2083 (2022).

MISSOURI RAP BACK PROGRAM (Sections 43.539 & 43.540)

Under current law, an entity participating in the Missouri Rap Back Program may request a person's updated criminal history record if the person has previously had a Missouri and national criminal record review within the previous six years. This act repeals the six year requirement.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 186



SPONSOR: Brown (16)

HANDLER: Roberts

(2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 40 (2023), SCS/HS/HCS/HBs 1108 & 1181, et al (2023), SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023), HB 81 (2023), and to SB 264 (2023) and HB 392 (2023).

#### PERSONAL PRIVACY PROTECTION ACT (Section 105.1500)

This act modifies the Personal Privacy Protection Act.

Currently, a public agency is prohibited from releasing, publicizing, or otherwise publicly disclose personal information, as defined in the act, in possession of the public agency. This act permits such disclosure if the public agency obtains the express, written permission of every individual who is identifiable as a financial supporter of the non-profit entity.

The act provides that the Personal Privacy Protection Act does not preclude the collection or publication of information contained in a financial interest statement.

The act additionally creates exemptions from the Personal Privacy Protection Act. Specifically, the act does not apply to the following:

- Personal information that a person or non-profit organization submits, is expressly required by state law to submit, or has previously submitted to a public agency for the purpose of seeking or obtaining, including acting on behalf of another to seek or obtain, a contract, grant, permit, license, benefit, tax credit, incentive, status, or any other similar item, including a renewal of the same;
- A disclosure of personal information among law enforcement agencies or public agency investigators pursuant to an active investigation;
- A disclosure of personal information voluntarily made as part of public comment, public testimony, pleading, or in a public meeting or voluntarily provided to a public agency, for the purpose of public outreach, marketing, or education to show appreciation for or in partnership with by an entity or the representatives of a non-profit organization; or
- A disclosure of personal information to a labor union or employee association regarding employees in a bargaining unit represented by the union or association.

These provisions contain an emergency clause.

These provisions are identical to HCS/HBs 1064 & 667 (2023) and similar to provisions on the perfected HCS/HBs 919 & 1081 (2023).

#### BIRTH CERTIFICATES FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (Section 193.265)

This act waives any required fees for the issuance or copy of a birth certificate if the request is made by a victim of domestic violence or abuse and if the victim provides documentation signed by an employee, agent, or volunteer of a victim service provider, attorney, or health care or mental health professional stating that such person believes that the victim has been involved in an incident of domestic violence or abuse. A victim may only be eligible once for the fee waiver.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SS/SB 198 (2023) and substantially similar to HB 1300 (2020).

#### BACKGROUND CHECKS FOR MARIJUANA FACILITIES (Section 195.817)

Under this act, the Department of Health and Senior Services shall require all employees, contractors, owners, and volunteers of marijuana facilities to submit fingerprints to the Highway Patrol for a state and federal criminal background check. The Highway Patrol shall notify the Department of any criminal

SPONSOR: Brown (16)

HANDLER: Roberts

history record information or lack thereof discovered on the individual. All such records shall be accessible and available to the Department.

This act is identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 186 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 40 (2023), and SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023) and similar to SB 464 (2023).

**DISCLOSURE OF CERTAIN RECORDS INVOLVING CHILDREN (Section 210.1360)**

Under this act, any personally identifiable information regarding any child receiving child care from a provider or applying for or receiving any services through a state program shall not be subject to disclosure, except as described in the act.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed SCS/SB 103 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 106 (2023), and the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 447 (2023) and substantially similar to HB 1010 (2023), provisions in HCS/SS/SB 198 (2023), and SB 628 (2023).

**CLOSED RECORDS (Section 610.021)**

This act provides that information on security measures, data provided to a tip line, or information in a suspicious activity report provided to certain public entities shall be closed records.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 186 (2023) and substantially similar to a provision in SCS/HS/HCS/HBs 1108 & 1181 (2023).

MARY GRACE PRINGLE

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**\*\*\* SB 34 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: May

HANDLER: Baker

SB 34 - This act allows a school district or public charter school to offer an elective social studies course relating, but not limited to, the Hebrew Scriptures, the Old Testament of the Bible, or the New Testament of the Bible. Such course shall include a study of the relevant text's contents, history, literary style and structure, and influences on society. No requirement shall be made by the district or charter school on the text translation students must use. The act requires that any course offered shall follow applicable laws to maintain religious neutrality and shall not endorse, favor, promote, or show hostility to any particular religion, nonreligious faith, or religious perspective.

This act is identical to a provision in SS/SCS/SBs 411 & 230 (2023) and similar to HB 484 (2023), SB 684 (2022), HB 2292 (2022), a provision in HCS/SB 323 (2021), HCS/HB 1345 (2020), and HB 267 (2019).

OLIVIA SHANNON

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**\*\*\* SB 35 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: May

HANDLER: Murphy

SS/SB 35 - This act adds a rebuttable presumption when determining child custody arrangements that an award of equal or approximately equal parenting time to each parent is in the best interests of the child. Such presumption may be rebutted by a preponderance of the evidence as specified in the act, including an agreement by the parents on all issues related to custody or a finding by the court that a pattern of

SPONSOR: May

HANDLER: Murphy

domestic violence has occurred. The General Assembly urges the court to enter a temporary parenting plan as soon as practicable in a manner that will best assure both parents participate in custody decisions and have frequent, continuing, and meaningful contact with their children.

Additionally, current law requires a court considering child custody to consider and enter written findings of fact and conclusions of law on the child's wishes as to his or her custodian. This act modifies this provision to require that the court instead consider the child's unobstructed input, free of coercion and manipulation, as to his or her custodial arrangement.

These provisions are substantially similar to provisions in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 129 (2023), SCS/HCS/HBs 994, 52, & 984 (2023), HCS/HBs 185 & 281 (2023), HB 281 (2023), SB 839 (2022), SCS/SB 459 (2021), SB 199 (2021), SB 531 (2020), SCS/HCS/HB 229 (2019), SB 14 (2019), SCS/HCS/HB 1667 (2018), SB 645 (2018), and HCS/HB 724 (2017).

This act provides that the hearings to determine whether the suspension of a business, occupational, professional, recreational, or other license is appropriate when an obligor is not in compliance with a child support order shall comply with due process and shall consider all relevant factors, including the obligor's current and past ability to pay the support, his or her need for transportation, and his or her need for the license for continued employment.

The court or the Director of the Family Support Division shall consider and issue written findings of fact and conclusions of law within 30 days of the hearing. If the court or the Director, after the hearing, determines that the obligor has not made the required payments for good cause, then the court or Director shall not issue an order suspending the license or, if an order is in place, shall stay such order.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 129 (2023) and substantially similar to SB 685 (2022), SS/SB 317 (2021), SB 606 (2020), and SCS/SB 458 (2019).

SARAH HASKINS

SPONSOR: Thompson Rehder

HANDLER: Burger

SS#2/SB 39 - This act prohibits a private school, public school district, public charter school, or public or private institution of postsecondary education from allowing any student to compete in an athletic competition that is designated for the biological sex opposite to the student's biological sex as stated on the student's official birth certificate or other government record as described in the act. The act delineates what constitutes an acceptable official birth certificate. A private school, public school district, public charter school, or public or private institution of postsecondary education may allow a female student to compete in an athletic competition designated for male students if no corresponding competition for female students is offered or available. Any private school, public school district, public charter school, or public or private institution of postsecondary education that violates this act shall not receive any state aid or other revenues from the state. The parent or guardian of any student, or any student who is over eighteen years old, who is deprived of an athletic opportunity as a result of a violation of the act shall have a cause of action for injunctive or other equitable relief as described in the act.

This act is similar to HCS/HB 183 (2023), HB 337 (2023), and HB 2197 (2022).

OLIVIA SHANNON

SPONSOR: Thompson Rehder

HANDLER: Veit

HCS/SS/SCS/SB 40 - Under current law, an entity participating in the Missouri Rap Back Program may request a person's updated criminal history record if the person has previously had a Missouri and national criminal record review within the previous six years. This act repeals the six year requirement.

This provision is identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 186 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SB 28 (2023), SB 264 (2023), HCS/SS#3/SB 22 (2023), SCS/HS/HCS/HBs 1108 et al (2023), SCS/HB 81 (2023), the perfected HCS/HB 669 (2023), the perfected HCS/HB 497 (2023), and the perfected HB 70 (2023).

Under this act, school districts shall ensure that a state criminal history background check consisting of open records is conducted on any person who is 18 years old or older who is not counted in the school district's average daily attendance when such person requests enrollment in a course that will take place on school property at a time when K-12 students are present. Such background check shall be processed through the Missouri State Highway Patrol, and the person seeking admission shall pay the fees for such background checks as provided in current law. A person found to have been convicted of a crime or offense for which a certificate of license to teach would be revoked or not issued shall be prohibited from enrolling in the course.

This provision is identical to provisions in SCS/HB 81 (2023), SB 691 (2022), SCS/HCS/HB 2151 (2022), and SCS/HB 2623 (2022) and similar to SCS/SB 136 (2021), HB 1483 (2020), and HCS/HB 836 (2019).

Under this act, the Department of Health and Senior Services shall require all employees, contractors, owners, and volunteers of marijuana facilities to submit fingerprints to the Highway Patrol for a state and federal criminal background check. The Highway Patrol shall notify the Department of any criminal history record information or lack thereof discovered on the individual. All such records shall be accessible and available to the Department.

This provision is identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 186 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SB 28 (2023), and SCS/HB 81 (2023) and substantially similar to SB 464 (2023) and provisions in HCS/SS#3/SB 22 (2023), the perfected HCS/HB 669 (2023), and the perfected HS/HCS/HBs 1108 & 1181 (2023).

Finally, this act modifies provisions of current law relating to background checks of individuals in connection with licensed residential care facilities and licensed child placing agencies. Current law requires officers, managers, and support staff to undergo background checks and this act repeals that provision. This act requires the background check to include a state background check.

This provision is identical to provisions in HCS/HB 669 (2023) and substantially similar to provisions in SS/HB 81 (2023), HCS/SS/SB 213 (2023), HCS/SS/SB 198 (2023), SCS/HB 2623 (2022), and SCS/HCS/HB 2376 (2022), and similar to a provision in HCS/SS#2/SB 823 (2022).

SARAH HASKINS

SPONSOR: Gannon

HANDLER: Stinnett

CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 - This act modifies several provisions relating to health care,

SPONSOR: Gannon

HANDLER: Stinnett

including: (1) health awareness days; (2) the Office of Child Advocate; (3) the "Missouri as a Model Employer" initiative; (4) opioid overdoses; (5) outside the hospital do-not-resuscitate orders; (6) patient examinations; (7) health care professional loans and grants; (8) pharmacy settlements; (9) rural emergency hospitals; (10) transitional benefits for TANF, SNAP, and child care; (11) public assistance applications; (12) Ticket to Work Health Assurance program; (13) MO HealthNet postpartum benefits; (14) out of state MO HealthNet payments; (15) MO HealthNet eligibility redeterminations; (16) the "Missouri Employment First Act"; (17) confidentiality of information of certain children; (18) APRN geographic proximity; (19) administration of medications by pharmacists; (20) access to dental provider networks; and (21) fentanyl testing.

#### HEALTH AWARENESS DAYS (Sections 9.371, 9.381, and 9.388)

This act establishes the first Saturday of October each year as "Breast Cancer Awareness Day" in Missouri.

This provision is identical to a provision in CCS/SS/SB 139 (2023) and similar to HB 436 (2023).

This act established October 2 of each year as "Premenstrual Dysphoric Disorder (PMDD) Awareness Day" in Missouri.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/HBs 1082 & 1094 (2023) and HCS/HB 885 (2023).

This act establishes March of each year as "Rare Kidney Disease" in Missouri.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 106 (2023) and substantially similar to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 402 (2023).

#### OFFICE OF CHILD ADVOCATE (Section 37.725)

Currently, the identity of a complainant or recipient shall not be disclosed by the Office of Child Advocate unless they or their legal representative consents or a court orders the disclosure. This act permits disclosure of such identities if the Child Advocate determines that disclosure to law enforcement is necessary to ensure immediate child safety.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 106 (2023) and SCS/HB 677 (2023) and substantially similar to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 186 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SB 28 (2023), HCS/SS#3/SB 22 (2023), HCS/HB 776 (2023), HS/HCS/HBs 1108 & 1181 (2023), and SB 249 (2023).

#### "MISSOURI AS A MODEL EMPLOYER" INITIATIVE (Section 37.980)

The act requires the Office of Administration to submit a report to the General Assembly each year before December 31 regarding the progress made by the state with regards to the "Missouri as a Model Employer" initiative created by Executive Order 19-16.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 106 (2023), the perfected HCS/HB 971 (2023), the perfected HCS/HB 719 (2023), and HB 674 (2023) and substantially similar to HB 616 (2023), SB 978 (2020), and HB 2358 (2020).

#### OPIOID OVERDOSES (Sections 190.255 and 195.206)

SPONSOR: Gannon

HANDLER: Stinnett

Currently, qualified first responders may obtain and administer naloxone to a person suffering from an apparent narcotic or opiate-related overdose. This act allows first responders to obtain and administer any drug or device approved by the FDA to block the effects of an opioid overdose. Licensed drug distributors or pharmacies may sell such drugs or devices to first responders for this purpose.

Under current law, state or local law enforcement agency staff members are required to act under the directives and protocols of a medical director of a local licensed ground ambulance service in order to administer naloxone or similar drugs or devices to a person suffering from an apparent narcotic or opiate-related overdose. Under this act, state or local law enforcement agency staff members would not need to act under such directives and protocols to administer naloxone or similar drugs or devices.

This act modifies the definition of "opioid antagonist" in a statute relating to standing orders for opioid antagonists. Currently, opioid antagonists are defined as naloxone hydrochloride and this act adds any other drug or device approved by the FDA that blocks the effect of an opioid overdose.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 157 (2023) and SCS/HCS/HBs 117, 343, & 1091 (2023) and substantially similar to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 70 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SB 24 (2023), and the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 186 (2023).

#### OUTSIDE THE HOSPITAL DO-NOT-RESUSCITATE ORDERS (Sections 190.600-190.613)

This act modifies the "Outside the Hospital Do-Not-Resuscitate Act" by expanding the provisions to cover persons under 18 years of age who have do-not-resuscitate orders issued on their behalf by a parent or legal guardian or by a juvenile or family court under a current provision of law. Such orders shall function as outside the hospital do-not-resuscitate orders unless specifically stated otherwise. Persons who are not subject to civil, criminal, or administrative liability for certain actions taken upon the discovery of an adult outside the hospital do-no-resuscitate orders shall not be subject to such liability in the case of a minor child's do-not-resuscitate order. Emergency services personnel shall be authorized to comply with the minor child's do-not-resuscitate order, except when the minor child, either parent, the legal guardian, or the juvenile or family court expresses to such emergency services personnel in any manner, before or after the onset of a cardiac or respiratory arrest, the desire for the patient to be resuscitated.

Under this act, do-not-resuscitate orders from other states or territories, or Transportable Physician Orders for Patient Preferences/Physician Orders for Life-Sustaining Treatment (TPOPP/POLST) forms containing specific do-not-resuscitate provisions, as described in the act, shall be accepted under this provision and may be revoked by the patient or patient's representative at any time and by any means.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 106 (2023) and substantially similar to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 402 (2023), HCS/HB 594 (2023), SCS/HCS/HB 1015 (2023), HCS/SS/SB 198 (2023), HCS/SS/SB 213 (2023), and SS/SCS/SB 228 (2023), and similar to HB 2741 (2022).

#### PATIENT EXAMINATIONS (Section 191.240)

Under this act, no health care provider, or any student or trainee under the supervision of a health care provider, shall perform a patient examination, defined as a prostate, anal, or pelvic examination, upon an anesthetized or unconscious patient in a health care facility, unless: (1) the patient or person authorized to make health care decisions for the patient gives specific informed consent for nonmedical purposes, (2)

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the patient examination is necessary for diagnostic or treatment purposes, (3) the collection of evidence through a forensic examination for a suspected sexual assault is necessary because the evidence will be lost or the patient is unable to give informed consent due to a medical condition, or (4) emergency implied consent, as described in the act, is present. A health care provider shall notify a patient of certain examinations performed.

A health care provider who violates the provisions of this act, or who supervises a student or trainee who violates the provisions of this act, shall be subject to disciplinary action by the provider's licensing board.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 402 (2023) and substantially similar to provisions in HCS/SS/SB 198 (2023), SCS/HB 283 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 106 (2023), HB 406 (2023), HB 1031 (2023), HCS/HB 1742 (2022), and SB 746 (2022).

HEALTH PROFESSIONAL LOANS AND GRANTS (Sections 191.430-191.450, 191.500-191.550, 191.592, 191.600, 191.828, 191.831, and 335.203-335.257)

This act repeals current law relating to student loans for certain health professional students and establishes the "Health Professional Loan Repayment Program". Under this program, the Department of Health and Senior Services shall provide forgivable loans in order to repay existing loans for eligible educational expenses for health professional students.

The Director of the Department shall have the discretion to select the health professionals who are eligible for the forgivable loans in accordance with the greatest need in the best interest of the public. Individuals receiving loans under this program shall agree to serve at least 2 years in an area of defined need as a condition of receipt of the funds, among other criteria that must be met as delineated in the act. An individual who fails to uphold the loan agreement shall be liable for the amount paid to the individual by the Department under this program. Furthermore, if an individual breaches a written contract executed pursuant to this provision by failing to begin or complete his or her service obligation, the state shall be entitled to recover from such person an amount equal to:

The total amount of the loan awarded by the Department or, if the Department had already awarded partial forgiveness at the time of the breach, the amount of the loan not yet forgiven;

The interest on the amount that would be payable if at the time the loan was awarded it was a loan bearing interest at the maximum prevailing rate as determined by the Treasurer of the United States;

An amount equal to any damages incurred by the Department as a result of the breach; and

Any legal fees or associated costs incurred by the Department or the state of Missouri in the collection of damages.

The act additionally creates the Health Professional Loan Incentive Fund for the purpose of allowing the Department to provide loans under this provision. The fund will consist of funds appropriated to it by the General Assembly.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 402 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 106 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally

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passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 157 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 70 (2023), and HB 542 (2023) and substantially similar to SB 555 (2023).

This act establishes a medical residency grant program to award grants, subject to appropriation, for eligible entities for the purpose of establishing and funding new general primary care and psychiatry medical residency positions in Missouri and continuing the funding of the new positions for the duration of the residency. Funding shall be available for 3 years for residency positions in family medicine, general internal medicine, and general pediatrics. The Department of Health and Senior Services shall establish criteria for the grants as described in the act and report on the program to the General Assembly.

This provision expires on January 1, 2038.

This provision has an emergency clause.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/HCS/HB 417 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 106 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 157 (2023), and the perfected HCS/HB 1162 (2023) and similar to HB 1179 (2023).

The act modifies the Nursing Education Incentive Program. Under current law, grant awards made under the program are limited to \$150,000. This act repeals that limit. Additionally, the State Board of Nursing is required to collect, at the time of any license application or license renewal application, a Nursing Education Incentive Program surcharge from each person licensed or relicensed as a nurse under Missouri law. Such surcharge shall be equal to \$1 for practical nurses and \$5 for registered professional nurses.

The act repeals the Nursing Student Loan Program and the Nursing Student Loan Repayment Program.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 402 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/HCS/HB 417 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 70 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 106 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 157 (2023), HB 775 (2023), and SB 552 (2023).

#### PHARMACY SETTLEMENTS (Section 196.1050)

This act adds proceeds from opioid settlements with pharmacies to the Opioid Addiction Treatment and Recovery Fund.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 402 (2023) and SCS/HCS/HBs 117, 343, & 1091 (2023) and substantially similar to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 106 (2023).

#### RURAL EMERGENCY HOSPITALS (Section 197.020)

This act modifies the term "hospital" for purposes of licensure to include facilities designated as rural emergency hospitals by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 402 (2023),



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the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SB 24 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 106 (2023), and SB 420 (2023).

#### TRANSITIONAL BENEFITS FOR TANF, SNAP, AND CHILD CARE (Sections 208.035 and 208.053)

This act establishes, subject to appropriations, a transitional benefits program for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). Such transitional benefits shall be designed to assist recipients of such programs whose monthly income has exceeded the maximum allowable income for program eligibility to continue receiving reduced benefits, as described in the act. Recipients of transitional benefits shall comply with all requirements of each program for which they are eligible, including work requirements. Transitional benefits received under this act shall not be included in the lifetime limit for TANF benefits.

This act modifies provisions relating to transitional child care benefits by expanding the Hand-Up pilot program statewide for individuals whose incomes exceed the maximum allowable amount for the full child care subsidy benefit. Transitional child care benefits shall be reduced benefits determined on a sliding scale as the recipient's income increases, with the recipient paying the remainder of the fee to the child care provider. Additionally, this act removes the expiration date of the Hand-Up program.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 106 (2023) and substantially similar to provisions in HCS/SS/SB 82 (2023) and the perfected HCS/HB 719 (2023).

#### PUBLIC ASSISTANCE APPLICATIONS (Section 208.066 and 208.072)

Under this act, the Department of Social Services, subject to federal approval, shall limit any initial application for SNAP, TANF, child care assistance, or any medical assistance or health insurance program to a concise, non-duplicative, and easily accessible form on the Department's website. Program participants who are required to complete a periodic eligibility review form may submit such form as an attachment to their Missouri state individual income tax return if the eligibility review form is due at the same time as the tax return. Such eligibility forms shall also be made accessible on the Department of Revenue's website.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 106 (2023) and substantially similar to a provision in HCS/SS/SB 82 (2023), the perfected HCS/SB 719 (2023), and HB 1960 (2020) and similar to HB 2048 (2022).

Under this act, the application of a minor or incapacitated applicant for MO HealthNet benefits shall be accepted from someone acting responsibly for the applicant.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SS/SB 198 (2023), HCS/SS/SB 213 (2023), and HB 1288 (2023).

#### TICKET TO WORK HEALTH ASSURANCE PROGRAM (SECTION 208.146)

The Ticket to Work Health Assurance Program provides medical assistance through MO HealthNet for employed disabled persons who meet certain qualifications, including asset limits and earned, net, and gross income calculations. Under current law, disabled individuals whose income exceeds one hundred percent of the federal poverty level (FPL) pay a premium for participation in the program. If an eligible person's employer offers employer-sponsored health insurance and the Department of Social Services determines the employer-sponsored insurance is more cost effective, the Department will instead pay that

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person's costs for the employer-sponsored health insurance.

This act changes the program in the following ways: (1) excludes retirement accounts from asset limit calculations; (2) modifies the income calculation from a net/gross calculation to a broader definition that would consider income for those disabled persons with incomes up to 250% FPL, with earned income of the disabled worker from 250 to 300% FPL disregarded, and retaining the requirement that persons with incomes over 100% FPL pay a premium; (3) removes all earned income of the disabled worker from the list of disregards in income determinations; (4) adds to the list of disregards the first \$50,000 of earned income of a spouse; (5) if the Department elects to pay the person's costs of employer-sponsored health insurance, MO HealthNet assistance shall be provided as a secondary or supplemental policy for only personal care assistance services and non-emergency medical transportation; and (6) the Department shall provide an annual report to the General Assembly concerning the number of participants and outreach and education efforts.

This provision is identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 106 (2023), the perfected HCS/HBs 971 & 970 (2023), the perfected HCS/HB 719 (2023), and HB 194 (2023), substantially similar to SB 773 (2022), HB 1927 (2022), SB 607 (2021), SB 629 (2020), SB 432 (2019), and the perfected SS/SB 699 (2018), and similar to HB 1527 (2018), SCS/SB 203 (2017), and SB 925 (2016).

#### MO HEALTHNET POSTPARTUM BENEFITS (Sections 208.151 and 208.662)

Currently, low-income pregnant and postpartum women receiving benefits through MO HealthNet for Pregnant Women or Show-Me Healthy Babies are eligible for pregnancy-related coverage throughout the pregnancy and for 60 days following the end of the pregnancy. Under this act, MO HealthNet coverage for these low-income women will include full Medicaid benefits for the duration of the pregnancy and for one year following the end of the pregnancy. The Department shall submit any necessary state plan amendments or waivers, as described in the act.

This provision has an emergency clause.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 106 (2023), and the perfected HCS/HB 719 (2023), substantially similar to provisions in SB 193 (2023), HB 91 (2023), HB 286 (2023), HB 328 (2023), HB 1186 (2023), and HCS/HBs 354, 965, 254, & 957 (2023), and similar to SCS/SBs 698 & 639 (2022) and provisions in HCS/SS#2/SB 823 (2022) and SCS/HCS/HB 1012 (2022).

#### OUT OF STATE MO HEALTHNET PAYMENTS (Section 208.186)

Under this act, the state shall not provide any payments, add-ons, or reimbursements to health care providers through MO HealthNet for medical assistance services to persons who are not considered Missouri residents under federal regulations.

This provision has an emergency clause.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 106 (2023), SB 282 (2023), the perfected HCS/HB 719 (2023), SB 933 (2022), and SB 895 (2020).

#### MO HEALTHNET ELIGIBILITY REDETERMINATIONS (Section 208.239)

Finally, within 30 days of the effective date of this act, the Department of Social Services shall resume

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annual MO HealthNet eligibility redeterminations, renewals, and post-enrollment verifications.

This provision has an emergency clause.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 106 (2023) and the perfected HCS/HB 719 (2023).

"MISSOURI EMPLOYMENT FIRST ACT" (Section 209.700)

The act also creates the Missouri Employment First Act, which requires state agencies that provide employment-related services or that provide services or support to persons with disabilities to:

Develop collaborative relationships with each other, confirmed by a written memorandum of understanding signed by each such state agency;

Implement coordinated strategies to promote competitive integrated employment including, but not limited to, coordinated service planning, job exploration, increased job training, and internship opportunities;

Implement an employment first policy by considering competitive integrated employment as the first and preferred outcome when planning or providing services or supports to persons with disabilities who are of working age;

Offer information on competitive integrated employment to all working-age persons with disabilities. The information offered shall include an explanation of the relationship between a person's earned income and his or her public benefits, information on Achieving a Better Life Experience (ABLE) accounts, and information on accessing assistive technology;

Ensure that persons with disabilities receive the opportunity to understand and explore education and training as pathways to employment, including postsecondary, graduate, and postgraduate education; vocational and technical training; and other training. State agencies shall not be required to fund any education or training unless otherwise required by law;

Promote the availability and accessibility of individualized training designed to prepare a person with a disability for the person's preferred employment;

Promote partnerships with private agencies that offer supported employment services, if appropriate;

Promote partnerships with employers to overcome barriers to meeting workforce needs with the creative use of technology and innovation;

Ensure that staff members of public schools, vocational service programs, and community providers receive the support, guidance, and training that they need to contribute to attainment of the goal of competitive integrated employment for all persons with disabilities;

Ensure that competitive integrated employment, while the first and preferred outcome when planning or providing services or supports to persons with disabilities who are of working age, is not required of a person with a disability to secure or maintain public benefits for which the person is otherwise eligible; and

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At least once each year, discuss basic information about competitive integrated employment with the parents or guardians of a youth with a disability. If the youth with a disability has been emancipated, state agencies shall discuss this information with the youth with a disability. The information offered shall include an explanation of the relationship between a person's earned income and his or her public benefits, information about ABLE accounts, and information about accessing assistive technology.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 106 (2023), the perfected HCS/HBs 971 & 970 (2023), the perfected HCS/HB 719 (2023), and HB 674 (2023).

#### CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION OF CERTAIN CHILDREN (Section 210.1360)

Under this act, any personally identifiable information regarding any child receiving child care from a provider or applying for or receiving any services through a state program shall not be subject to disclosure, except as described in the act.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SB 28 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SCS/SB 103 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 106 (2023), and the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 447 (2023), substantially similar to HCS/SS/SB 198 (2023), HCS/SS/SB 213 (2023), SB 628 (2023), the perfected HB 1010 (2023), and SCS/HB 677 (2023).

#### APRN GEOGRAPHIC PROXIMITY (Section 334.104)

This act modifies collaborative practice arrangements regarding geographic proximity between nurses and physicians. Currently, an advanced practice registered nurse (APRN) and physician in a collaborative practice arrangement shall maintain a geographic proximity of 75 miles of each other, unless otherwise specified in law. Under this act and until August 28, 2025, an APRN and physician may practice within 200 miles by road of each other if the APRN is providing services in a correctional center. An incarcerated patient who requests or requires a physician consultation shall be treated by a physician as soon as appropriate.

This provision is identical to a provision in the perfected HCS/HBs 119, 372, 382, 420, 550, & 693 (2023) and substantially similar to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 157 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 70 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 402 (2023), and the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HCS/HBs 115 & 99 (2023).

#### ADMINISTRATION OF MEDICATIONS BY PHARMACISTS (Sections 338.010 and 338.012)

This act modifies several provisions relating to the administration of medications by pharmacists. First, this act modifies the definition of a medication therapeutic plan by repealing language defining it by the prescription order so long as the prescription order is specific to each patient for care by a pharmacist. This act also repeals language from current law defining the practice of pharmacy as including the administration of specific vaccines by written physician protocol for specific patients and adds language defining the practice of pharmacy as including the ordering and administering of certain FDA-approved or authorized vaccines to persons at least 7 years of age or the CDC-approved age, whichever is older, pursuant to rules promulgated by the Board of Pharmacy and the Board of Registration for the Healing Arts or rules promulgated under a state of emergency.

SPONSOR: Gannon

HANDLER: Stinnett

Under current law, any pharmacist who accepts a prescription order for a medication therapeutic plan shall have a written protocol from the referring physician. This act repeals this provision and permits a pharmacist with a certificate of medication therapeutic plan authority to provide medication therapy services pursuant to a written physician protocol to patients with an established physician-patient relationship with the protocol physician.

Under this act, a licensed pharmacist may order and administer vaccines approved or authorized by the FDA to address a public health need, as authorized by the state or federal government, during a state or federally-declared public health emergency.

Finally, a pharmacist with a certificate of medication therapeutic plan authority may provide influenza, group A streptococcus, and COVID-19 medication therapy services pursuant to a statewide standing order issued by the Director of the Department of Health and Senior Services or a physician licensed by the Department.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HCS/HBs 115 & 99 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 157 (2023), the perfected SS/SCS/SB 41 (2023), and SCS/HCS/HBs 117, 343, & 1091 (2023) and substantially similar to provisions in HCS/HB 2452 (2022), SB 1126 (2022), and HCS/SS/SB 690 (2022).

#### ACCESS TO DENTAL PROVIDER NETWORKS (Section 376.1060)

This act modifies a statute regarding access to dental provider networks to apply to dentists providing any health care service under network plans, as defined in the act.

The act repeals certain limitations on sale, assignment, or other grants of access to dentists' health care services, and specifies that a contracting entity shall only grant a third party, as such terms are defined in the act, access to the dentists' services if certain conditions are met.

The act repeals a requirement that upon a dentist's request, a contracting entity shall properly identify any third-party that has been granted access to the dentist's services. The act also specifies that no dentist shall be required to perform health care services under a provider network to which access has been granted to a third party in violation of the act.

The act also repeals a requirement that third parties who have contracted for access to participating dentists' discounted rates shall comply with the dentists' contracts unless otherwise agreed by the dentists, including with regard to payment rates and methods.

Additionally, the act repeals a provision of law specifying that a contracting entity shall be deemed in compliance with the statute if the insured's identification card identifies the insurance carrier to be used to reimburse the participating dentist for the covered services.

This act shall not apply if access to a provider network contract is granted to any entity operating in accordance with the same brand licensee program as the contracting entity, or to affiliates of the contracting entity. A list of the contracting entity's affiliates shall be made available to a provider on the contracting entity's website. This act shall not apply to provider network contracts for health care services provided to beneficiaries of state-sponsored health insurance programs, including but not limited to MO HealthNet and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP).

SPONSOR: Gannon

HANDLER: Stinnett

These provisions are similar to SB 527 (2023) and HB 100 (2023).

FENTANYL TESTING (Section 579.088)

Under this act, it shall not be unlawful to manufacture, possess, sell, deliver, or use any device, equipment, or other material for the purpose of analyzing controlled substances for the presence of fentanyl.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/SBs 189, 36, & 37 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 70 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SB 24 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 402 (2023), SB 480 (2023), HB 927 (2023), HB 250 (2023), and SCS/HCS/SBs 117, 343, & 1091 (2023).

SARAH HASKINS

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**\*\*\* SB 49 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Moon

HANDLER: Hudson

SS#2/SCS/SBs 49, 236 & 164 - This act establishes the "Missouri Save Adolescents from Experimentation (SAFE) Act". Under this act, no health care provider shall perform gender transition surgeries on any minor. Until August 28, 2027, no health care provider shall prescribe or administer cross-sex hormones or puberty-blocking drugs to a minor for a gender transition, unless such minor was receiving such treatment prior to August 28, 2023.

A violation of these provisions shall be considered unprofessional conduct and shall result in the revocation of the health care provider's professional license. Additionally, the prescription or administration of cross-sex hormones or puberty-blocking drugs to a minor for a gender transition shall be grounds for a cause of action against the health care provider, as described in the act.

These provisions shall not apply to speech protected by the First Amendment.

These provisions shall not apply to services for minors born with medically verifiable disorders of sex development; treatment of any infection, injury, disease, or disorder caused or exacerbated by gender transition surgeries, drugs, or hormones; or procedures undertaken because the minor suffers from a condition that would place him or her in imminent danger of death or impairment of a major bodily function unless surgery is performed.

Finally, the MO HealthNet program shall not cover gender transition surgeries, cross-sex hormones, or puberty-blocking drugs for the purpose of a gender transition and health care services provided in prisons, jails, and correctional centers shall not include gender transition surgeries.

This act is similar to HCS/HB 419 (2023), SB 598 (2023), SCS/SB 843 (2022), 442 (2021), HB 2210 (2020), provisions in SB 848 (2020), SB 842 (2020), HB 1721 (2020), and HB 2051 (2020).

SARAH HASKINS

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**\*\*\* SB 51 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Eslinger

HANDLER: Shields

SS/SB 51 - This act modifies provisions relating to the practice of physical therapy. Under this act, physical therapists with a doctorate of physical therapy or 5 years of clinical experience may evaluate and initiate treatment on a patient without a prescription or referral from an approved health care provider.

SPONSOR: Eslinger

HANDLER: Shields

Physical therapists may provide certain educational information, fitness or wellness programs, screenings, and consultations without a prescription or referral regardless of whether a patient is symptomatic.

This act repeals provisions limiting the ability of a physical therapist to examine and treat certain conditions or injuries without a prescription or referral. Under this act, physical therapists shall refer to an approved health care provider patients with certain conditions, including those with conditions beyond the scope of practice of physical therapy, as well as any patient who does not demonstrate measurable or functional improvement within ten visits or 30 days, whichever occurs first.

A physical therapist shall consult with an approved health care provider after ten visits or 30 days, whichever occurs first, before continuing physical therapy if a patient's condition has improved and the physical therapist believes that continued physical therapy is reasonable and necessary. The physical therapist shall provide the provider certain information specified in the act during such consultation and continued physical therapy shall proceed in accordance with input from the provider. The physical therapist shall notify the provider of continuing physical therapy every 10 visits or 30 days unless the provider directs otherwise.

This act allows the Board of Registration for the Healing Arts to file a complaint against a physical therapist for evaluating or treating a patient in a manner inconsistent with provisions of the act and existing law governing the scope of practice for physical therapists, rather than allowing the Board to file a complaint for practicing or offering to practice independent of a prescription and the direction of certain health care providers listed in current law.

This act is substantially similar to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HCS/HBs 115 & 99 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 70 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 106 (2023), and the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 157 (2023) and similar to provisions in HB 144 (2023), SB 205 (2023), HB 1555 (2022), and HCS/SB 330 (2021).

SARAH HASKINS

SPONSOR: Roberts

HANDLER: Perkins

SB 63 - This act allows any entity that operates as a marijuana facility licensed or certified under Article XIV of the Constitution of Missouri to request in writing that a state or local licensing authority or agency, including but not limited to the Department of Health and Senior Services or Department of Revenue, share the entity's application, license, or other regulatory and financial information with a banking institution. Such written request must include a waiver giving authorization for the transfer of the individualized data, information, or records and waiving any confidentiality or privilege that applies to that individualized data, information, or records. A state or local licensing authority or agency is permitted to share the entity's information with the banking institution's state and federal supervisory agencies as well.

This act is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 186 (2023) and SCS/HCS/HB 725 (2023) and substantially similar to HCS/HB 425 (2023), SCS/SB 716 (2022), a provision in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 931 (2022), and SCS/SB 489 (2021).

SCOTT SVAGERA

SPONSOR: Fitzwater

HANDLER: Coleman

HCS/SS/SCS/SB 70 - This act modifies provisions relating to professional licensing, including: (1) opioid overdoses; (2) health professional grants and loans; (3) advanced practice registered nurses; (4) prescription labeling requirements; (5) tattooing; (6) assistant physicians; (7) Interstate Medical Licensure Compact; (8) physical therapists; (9) professional counselors; (10) social workers; (11) fentanyl testing; and (12) advance health care directives.

#### OPIOID OVERDOSES (Sections 190.255 and 195.206)

Currently, qualified first responders may obtain and administer naloxone to a person suffering from an apparent narcotic or opiate-related overdose. This act allows first responders to obtain and administer any drug or device approved by the FDA to block the effects of an opioid overdose. Licensed drug distributors or pharmacies may sell such drugs or devices to first responders for this purpose.

Under current law, state or local law enforcement agency staff members are required to act under the directives and protocols of a medical director of a local licensed ground ambulance service in order to administer naloxone or similar drugs or devices to a person suffering from an apparent narcotic or opiate-related overdose. Under this act, state or local law enforcement agency staff members would not need to act under such directives and protocols to administer naloxone or similar drugs or devices.

This act modifies the definition of "opioid antagonist" in a statute relating to standing orders for opioid antagonists. Currently, opioid antagonists are defined as naloxone hydrochloride and this act adds any other drug or device approved by the FDA that blocks the effect of an opioid overdose.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SB 24 (2023), and the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 186 (2023) and substantially similar to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023), CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 157 (2023), and SCS/HCS/HBs 117, 343, & 1091 (2023).

#### HEALTH PROFESSIONAL GRANTS AND LOANS (Sections 191.430-191.450, 191.500-191.550, 191.600, 191.828, 191.831, and 335.203-335.257)

The act repeals current law relating to student loans for certain health professional students and establishes the "Health Professional Loan Repayment Program". Under this program, the Department of Health and Senior Services shall provide forgivable loans in order to repay existing loans for eligible educational expenses for health professional students.

The Director of the Department shall have the discretion to select the health professionals who are eligible for the forgivable loans in accordance with the greatest need in the best interest of the public. Individuals receiving loans under this program shall agree to serve at least 2 years in an area of defined need as a condition of receipt of the funds, among other criteria that must be met as delineated in the act. An individual who fails to uphold the loan agreement shall be liable for the amount paid to the individual by the Department under this program. Furthermore, if an individual breaches a written contract executed pursuant to this provision by failing to begin or complete his or her service obligation, the state shall be entitled to recover from such person an amount equal to:

- The total amount of the loan awarded by the Department or, if the Department had already awarded partial forgiveness at the time of the breach, the amount of the loan not yet forgiven;

- The interest on the amount that would be payable if at the time the loan was awarded it was a loan bearing interest at the maximum prevailing rate as determined by the Treasurer of the United States;



SPONSOR: Fitzwater

HANDLER: Coleman

- An amount equal to any damages incurred by the Department as a result of the breach; and
- Any legal fees or associated costs incurred by the Department or the state of Missouri in the collection of damages.

The act additionally creates the Health Professional Loan Incentive Fund for the purpose of allowing the Department to provide loans under this provision. The fund will consist of funds appropriated to it by the General Assembly.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 402 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 106 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 157 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023), and HB 542 (2023) and substantially similar to SB 555 (2023).

The act modifies the Nursing Education Incentive Program. Under current law, grant awards made under the program are limited to \$150,000. This act repeals that limit. Additionally, the State Board of Nursing is required to collect, at the time of any license application or license renewal application, a Nursing Education Incentive Program surcharge from each person licensed or relicensed as a nurse under Missouri law. Such surcharge shall be equal to \$1 for practical nurses and \$5 for registered professional nurses.

The act repeals the Nursing Student Loan Program and the Nursing Student Loan Repayment Program.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 402 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/HCS/HB 417 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 106 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 157 (2023), HB 775 (2023), and SB 552 (2023).

ADVANCED PRACTICE REGISTERED NURSES (Sections 195.070, 334.104, 335.016, 335.019, 335.036, 335.046, 335.051, 335.056, 335.076, 335.086, and 335.175)

This act modifies licensing and collaborative practice arrangements for advanced practice registered nurses (APRNs). Under this act, an APRN may prescribe Schedule II controlled substances for hospice patients, as described in the act. Additionally, collaborative practice arrangements between the APRN and the collaborating physician may waive geographic proximity requirements, as described in the act, including when the arrangement outlines the use of telehealth and when the APRN is providing services in a correctional center. Collaborating physicians or designated physicians shall be present with the APRN for sufficient periods of time, at least once every two weeks, to participate in chart reviews and supervision.

Currently, an APRN shall practice with the collaborating physician continuously present for a one-month period when entering into an arrangement with the physician. This act waives that requirement when a primary care or behavioral health physician enters into an arrangement with a primary care or behavioral health APRN, the physician is new to the patient population, and the APRN is familiar with the patient population.

SPONSOR: Fitzwater

HANDLER: Coleman

Currently, a nurse may be licensed to practice professional or practical nursing. This act adds a license to practice advanced practice nursing and modifies the definitions of APRN and the practice of professional nursing. Additionally, this act specifies the requirements for the advanced practice nursing license, including the requirement that an applicant first hold a current registered professional nurse license, and have completed certain graduate-level programs and certifications, or hold a document of recognition to practice as an APRN that is current as of August 28, 2023. License renewals for APRN licenses and registered professional nurse licenses shall occur at the same time and failure to renew and maintain the registered professional nurse license or failure to provide evidence of an active required certification shall result in the expiration of the APRN license. This act further modifies the names of the specific certifying organizations for nursing specialties.

Under this act, the State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts shall make information publicly available about which physicians and other health care providers have entered into collaborative practice arrangements.

These provisions are identical to provisions of the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 402 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 157 (2023), and the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HCS/HBs 115 & 99 (2023), substantially similar to SCS/SB 79 (2023) and HCS/HB 271 (2023), and similar to provisions in HB 1578 (2022) and HB 693 (2019).

#### **PRESCRIPTION LABELING REQUIREMENTS (Sections 195.100 and 334.735)**

Currently, the name of the collaborating physician for an advanced practice registered nurse or physician assistant shall be included on any label of a controlled substance sold or dispensed by a pharmacist. This act repeals this requirement and only the name of the prescribing health care provider is needed.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 402 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 157 (2023), SB 551 (2023), and the perfected HB 1102 (2023).

#### **TATTOOING (Section 324.520)**

This act modifies the laws regulating tattooing in Missouri by modifying the definition of tattooing to include the insertion of ink with the aid of needles or blades using hand-held or machine-powered instruments, as well as including marks made for cosmetic, scar coverage, or other corrective purposes on the face or body of another by the insertion of a pigment, ink, or both under the skin with the aid of needles.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 157 (2023) and HCS/HBs 45 & 1066 (2023) and similar to SB 605 (2023).

#### **ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS (Section 334.036)**

Currently, a requirement for licensure as an assistant physician is that the applicant must be a graduate of any medical school. This act provides that the applicant must be a graduate of a medical school accredited by certain organizations listed in the act. This act repeals a provision of law that authorizes an assistant physician collaborative practice arrangement in any pilot project areas established in which assistant physicians may practice.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 402 (2023),

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HANDLER: Coleman

the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 157 (2023), and the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HCS/HBs 115 & 99 (2023) and substantially similar to SS#2/SCS/SB 938 (2022).

#### INTERSTATE MEDICAL LICENSURE COMPACT (Sections 334.043 and 334.1600-334.1720)

This act modifies provisions relating to physician licensure reciprocity. Under this act, those applicants for licensure who are licensed in another state, territory, or branch or unit of the military for at least one year may submit to the Board of Registration for the Healing Arts an application and proof of current licensure. The Board shall, within 6 months of receipt of the application, waive any examination, educational, or experience requirements for licensure in this state as described in the act, but may require the applicant to take and pass an examination specific to the laws of Missouri. In the case of an applicant who is a nonresident or resident military spouse, the Board shall waive any examination, educational, or experience requirements for licensure within 30 days of receipt of the application.

Additionally, this act adopts the "Interstate Medical Licensure Compact". The purpose of the compact is to strengthen access to health care and streamline the licensure process. The compact sets forth the requirements to be met in order for a state to join the compact. Each member state shall require an applicant for a physician license to obtain or retain a license in the state of principal residence and meet that state's qualifications for licensure or renewal of licensure as well as all other applicable laws. Physicians seeking to practice in member states shall obtain an expedited license with the board of the principal state and register to receive a license with a member state. This license shall authorize the physician to practice medicine in the issuing state. An expedited license shall be terminated if the physician fails to maintain a license in the state of principal licensure.

The compact creates a joint public agency known as the Interstate Medical Licensure Compact Commission. The Commission has powers and duties listed in the compact and shall enforce the provisions and rules of the compact. The compact shall come into effect on the date on which the compact is enacted into law in the seventh member state. Any member state may withdraw from the compact by enacting a statute repealing the same. The compact shall be binding upon member states and shall supersede any conflict with state law.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 157 (2023), HB 285 (2023), HB 348 (2023), and HB 407 (2023) and substantially similar to SB 393 (2023).

#### PHYSICAL THERAPISTS (Sections 334.100, 334.506, and 334.613)

This act modifies provisions relating to the practice of physical therapy. Under this act, physical therapists with a doctorate of physical therapy or 5 years of clinical experience may evaluate and initiate treatment on a patient without a prescription or referral from an approved health care provider. Physical therapists may provide certain educational information, fitness or wellness programs, screenings, and consultations without a prescription or referral regardless of whether a patient is symptomatic.

This act repeals provisions limiting the ability of a physical therapist to examine and treat certain conditions or injuries without a prescription or referral. Under this act, physical therapists shall refer to an approved health care provider patients with certain conditions, including those with conditions beyond the scope of practice of physical therapy, as well as any patient who does not demonstrate measurable or functional improvement within ten visits or 30 days, whichever occurs first.

A physical therapist shall consult with an approved health care provider after ten visits or 30 days,

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whichever occurs first, before continuing physical therapy if a patient's condition has improved and the physical therapist believes that continued physical therapy is reasonable and necessary. The physical therapist shall provide the provider certain information specified in the act during such consultation and continued physical therapy shall proceed in accordance with input from the provider. The physical therapist shall notify the provider of continuing physical therapy every 10 visits or 30 days unless the provider directs otherwise. This provision shall not apply to physical therapy services performed within a primary or secondary school for individuals under 21.

This act allows the Board of Registration for the Healing Arts to file a complaint against a physical therapist for evaluating or treating a patient in a manner inconsistent with provisions of the act and existing law governing the scope of practice for physical therapists, rather than allowing the Board to file a complaint for practicing or offering to practice independent of a prescription and the direction of certain health care providers listed in current law.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HCS/HBs 115 & 99 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 106 (2023), and the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 157 (2023), substantially similar to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SB 51 (2023), and similar to provisions in HB 144 (2023), SB 205 (2023), HB 1555 (2022), and HCS/SB 330 (2021).

#### PROFESSIONAL COUNSELORS (Sections 337.510 and 337.550)

This act modifies provisions relating to license reciprocity for professional counselors. Currently, those applicants who are licensed in another state or territory may receive a license in this state if they are approved or in good standing with certain professional organizations. This act repeals this provision and implements a provision permitting any person who, for at least one year, has held a valid, current license issued by another state, a branch or unit of the military, a U.S. territory, or the District of Columbia, to apply for an equivalent Missouri license through the Board, subject to procedures and limitations as provided in the act.

This act adopts the "Counseling Interstate Compact". The purpose of the compact is to facilitate the interstate practice of licensed professional counselors with the goal of improving public access to professional counseling services. The compact sets forth the requirements to be met in order for a state to join the compact. Each member state shall require an applicant for a professional counselor license to obtain or retain a license in the home state and meet the home state's qualifications for licensure or renewal of licensure as well as all other applicable state laws.

The compact creates a joint public agency known as the Counseling Compact Commission. The Commission has powers and duties as listed in the compact and shall enforce the provisions and rules of the compact. The Commission shall provide for the development, maintenance, and utilization of a coordinated database and reporting system containing licenses, adverse actions, and investigative information on all licensed individuals in member states.

The compact shall come into effect on the date on which the compact is enacted into law in the tenth member state. Any member state may withdraw from the compact by enacting a statute repealing the same. The compact shall be binding upon member states and shall supersede any conflict with state law.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HCS/HBs 115 & 99 (2023) and substantially similar to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed

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HANDLER: Coleman

CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 157 (2023) and HB 2749 (2022).

**SOCIAL WORKERS (Sections 337.615, 337.644, 337.665, 337.1000-337.1075)**

This act modifies provisions relating to license reciprocity for clinical social workers, master social workers, and baccalaureate social workers. Currently, those applicants who are licensed in another state or territory may receive a license in this state if they are approved or in good standing with certain professional organizations. This act repeals this provision and implements a provision permitting any person who, for at least one year, has held a valid, current license issued by another state, a branch or unit of the military, a U.S. territory, or the District of Columbia, to apply for an equivalent Missouri license through the State Committee for Social Workers, subject to procedures and limitations as provided in the act.

This act adopts the "Social Work Licensure Compact". The purpose of the compact is to facilitate the interstate practice of licensed regulated social workers with the goal of improving public access to competent social work services. The compact sets forth the requirements to be met in order for a state to join the compact. Each member state shall require an applicant for a social work license to obtain or retain a license in the home state and meet the home state's qualifications for licensure or renewal of licensure as well as all other applicable state laws.

The compact creates a joint public agency known as the Social Work Licensure Compact Commission. The Commission has powers and duties as listed in the compact and shall enforce the provisions and rules of the compact. The Commission shall provide for the development, maintenance, and utilization of a coordinated database and reporting system containing licenses, adverse actions, and investigative information on all licensed individuals in member states.

The compact shall come into effect on the date on which the compact is enacted into law in the seventh member state. Any member state may withdraw from the compact by enacting a statute repealing the same. The compact shall be binding upon member states and shall supersede any conflict with state law.

These provisions are substantially similar to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 157 (2023) and SB 670 (2023).

**FENTANYL TESTING (Section 579.088)**

Under this act, it shall not be unlawful to manufacture, possess, sell, deliver, or use any device, equipment, or other material for the purpose of analyzing controlled substances for the presence of fentanyl.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/SBs 189, 36, & 37 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SB 24 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 402 (2023), SB 480 (2023), HB 927 (2023), HB 250 (2023), and SCS/HCS/SBs 117, 343, & 1091 (2023).

**ADVANCE HEALTH CARE DIRECTIVES (Section 1 and 192.530)**

The act repeals a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 402 (2023) relating to voluntary nonopioid directive forms and replaces with a new provision relating to advance health care directives. Specifically, the Department of Health and Senior Services is required to include on its website an advance health care directive form and directions for completing such form.

SPONSOR: Fitzwater

HANDLER: Coleman

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 157 (2023) and the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SB 24 (2023).  
SARAH HASKINS

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HANDLER: Hovis

HCS/SS/SB 75 - This act modifies provisions relating to retirement systems.

#### SHERIFFS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SECTIONS 57.952 TO 57.991)

Currently, neither the General Assembly nor the governing body of a county shall appropriate funds for deposit in the Sheriffs' Retirement Fund. This act provides that the General Assembly and the governing body of a county may appropriate funds for deposit in the Sheriffs' Retirement Fund. Additionally, the Board of the Sheriffs' Retirement System may accept gifts, donations, grants, and bequests from public or private sources for the Sheriffs' Retirement Fund.

Furthermore, this act provides that each person who is a member of the Sheriffs' Retirement System on or after January 1, 2024, shall be required to contribute five percent of his or her pay. Each county shall make the payroll deductions for member contributions from the same source of funds used for payment of compensation to the members and shall transmit such moneys to the Board for deposit in the Sheriffs' Retirement Fund. The deductions shall not reduce the member's pay for purposes of computing benefits. When paid to the Sheriffs' Retirement System, each of the contributions shall be credited to the member from whose compensation the contributions were deducted. Additionally, the contributions shall be treated as employee contributions for purposes of federal income tax purposes.

Furthermore, this act provides that a former member who is not vested may request a refund of his or her contributions, which shall be paid after 90 days from the later of the date of termination or the date of request. This act also provides that the normal annuity provided to a retired member of the Sheriffs' Retirement System shall not be less than \$1,000 per month.

Currently, the benefits provided by the Sheriffs' Retirement System shall in no way affect the eligibility for retirement benefits from the Missouri Local Government Employees' Retirement System ("LAGERS") or any other local government retirement or pension system, or in any way have the effect of reducing retirement benefits in such systems, or reducing compensation or mileage reimbursement of employees. This act provides that such provision shall apply to members of the system prior to December 31, 2023. Any new member employed on or after January 1, 2024, that is a member of another state or local retirement or pension system shall cease membership in any other state or local retirement pension system, except that the member shall be entitled to benefits accrued through December 31, 2023, or the commencement of membership in the Sheriffs' Retirement System, whichever is later.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SB 20 (2023), in HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 119 & 120 (2023), in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 186 (2023), SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023), and in SCS/HCS/HB 934 (2023), are substantially similar to provisions in the perfected HCS/HB 155 (2023) and SCS/SB 647 (2023), and are similar to SB 1054 (2022) and HB 2681 (2022).

#### POLICE RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF ST. LOUIS (SECTIONS 86.253 TO 86.287)

SPONSOR: Black

HANDLER: Hovis

Currently, a surviving spouse of a member of the Police Retirement System of St. Louis shall be entitled to a pension benefit as defined in law until the surviving spouse dies or remarries, whichever is earlier. This act removes when a spouse remarries and only provides that a surviving spouse shall have a pension benefit for his or her life. Furthermore, this act provides that a surviving spouse receiving death benefits as a result of a prior marriage to a deceased member who subsequently remarries another member who also predeceases the surviving spouse shall receive only a single pension as calculated in the act using the highest of the average final compensations of the deceased members. Additionally, any surviving spouse that previously had become ineligible prior to August 23, 2023, shall have all future benefits reinstated upon application to the Board of Trustees of the Police Retirement System of St. Louis.

These provisions are substantially similar to provisions in truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SB 20 (2023), SCS/HCS/HB 155 (2023), HCS/HB 303 (2023), and in the perfected HCS/HB 934 (2023).

MPERS: DEFINITIONS & BOARD (SECTIONS 104.010, 104.020, 104.035, 104.090, 104.130 & 104.170)

This act provides that the Board of Trustees of the Missouri Department of Transportation and Highway Patrol Employees' Retirement System ("MPERS") may further define the term "compensation" in a manner consistent with current law. Additionally, this act modifies the sectional references for provisions applicable to MPERS.

This act repeals the requirement of one continuous year of service for purposes of restoration of prior service periods for those terminated members of MPERS entitled to a deferred normal annuity who reenter service. This act also repeals the availability of reelection of joint and survivor benefits within one year of a new marriage for those members whose annuities have reverted to a single life annuity following the death of a spouse and have been made a special consultant of the Board and repeals the provision relating to the requirement of the Board of MPERS to pay a retired member's designated beneficiaries or estate a death benefit equal to the excess of accumulated member contributions over the total amount of retirement benefits received. The election of chair and vice-chair of the Board by secret ballot is also repealed.

MPERS: BOARD TERMS (SECTION 104.160)

Additionally, this act provides that the terms of those active employee members serving on the Board of Trustees of MPERS on August 28, 2026, shall continue until June 30, 2028. The terms of the active employee members shall be four years after June 30, 2028.

This provision is identical to a provision in truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SB 20 (2023), HCS/SS/SB 75 (2023), in the perfected HCS/HB 155 (2023), in HCS/HB 222 (2023), in HCS/HB 257 (2023), in HCS/HB 496 (2023), HB 923 (2023), in the perfected HCS/HB 934 (2023), SB 1053 (2022), HCS/HB 1984 (2022), and in HCS/HB 2799 (2022) and is substantially similar to a provision in SB 618 (2021), HCB 1 (2021), HB 1418 (2021), and HB 2165 (2020).

MPERS/MOSERS: ERROR CORRECTIONS (SECTIONS 104.200, 104.490 & 104.1060)

Currently, the Board of MPERS and the Board of the Missouri State Employees' Retirement System ("MOSERS") shall correct an error that has resulted in a member or beneficiary receiving more or less than entitled if the system discovers or is notified of such error within ten years after the initial date of the error. This act provides that no error shall be corrected unless the system discovers or is notified within ten years after the later of the member's annuity starting date or the date of error. However, in cases of fraud, any error shall be corrected.

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**MPERS/MOSERS: DIVISION OF BENEFITS IN DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE ACTIONS  
(SECTIONS 104.312, 104.625(4), 104.1024.6(4) & 104.1051)**

This act provides that unused sick leave credited to a MPERS or MOSERS member shall be excluded in the monthly amount paid to the alternate payee or former spouse for a division of benefits order in a dissolution of marriage action. This act also specifies that annual benefit increases paid after the member's annuity starting date shall not be considered an increase accrued after the termination of the marriage and shall be counted as part of the monthly amount. For a member who has not been paid retirement benefits and continues employment for at least two years beyond normal retirement age, any service or compensation between the retroactive starting date and the annuity starting date shall not be considered creditable service or compensation. Additionally, any lump sum payment elected by a member who has not been paid retirement benefits and continues employment for at least two years beyond normal retirement age shall not be subject to a division of benefits order.

**MPERS/MOSERS: WORKING AFTER RETIREMENT AS LEGISLATOR OR ELECTED OFFICIAL  
(SECTIONS 104.380 & 104.1039)**

Currently, if a retired member of MOSERS or a retired member of the Year 2000 Plan of MPERS is elected or appointed to any state office or is employed by a department in a benefit-eligible position, the member shall not receive an annuity nor accrue annual benefit increases or cost-of-living adjustments for any month or part of a month for which the member serves as an officer or employee. This act excludes members of the General Assembly and an elected state official holding an elective state office from such provisions.

These provisions are identical to provisions in truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SB 20 (2023), HCS/SS/SB 75 (2023), in SCS/HCS/HB 155, in HCS/HB 222 (2023), in the perfected HCS/HB 934 (2023), and HB 2684 (2022).

**MPERS/MOSERS: DISABILITY BENEFITS FOR MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND  
STATEWIDE ELECTED OFFICIALS (SECTIONS 104.410 & 104.1084)**

Members of the General Assembly and statewide elected officials who qualify for disability shall continue to accrue service until the earliest of attainment of normal retirement age eligibility, termination of disability benefits, or the end of his or her constitutionally mandated limit on service for the particular chamber of the General Assembly or office in which he or she was serving at the time of the disablement.

**MPERS/MOSERS: ACTUARIAL AMORTIZATION AND COST METHODS (SECTIONS 104.436 &  
104.1066)**

Currently, the Missouri State Employees' Retirement System ("MOSERS") and, under the Year 2000 Plan, the Missouri Department of Transportation and Highway Patrol Employees' Retirement System ("MPERS"), shall use the entry age normal cost valuation method for normal cost calculations and shall use the level percent-of-payroll amortization for determinations of contributions for unfunded accrued liabilities. This act repeals the use of the level percent-of-payroll and provides only for the entry age normal cost valuation method to be used in determining the normal cost calculation.

This provision is identical to provisions in truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SB 20 (2023), SB 77 (2023), the perfected HCS/HB 155 (2023), in SB 407 (2023), in the perfected HCS/HB 934 (2023), in HB 1185 (2023), in HB 2234 (2022), in HCS/HB 2799 (2022), HCB 1 (2021), in HB 701 (2021), in SB 901 (2020), and in HCS/HB 1999 (2020).



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HANDLER: Hovis

**MPERS/MOSERS: SPECIAL CONSULTANTS (SECTIONS 104.515 & 104.1072)**

This act provides that special consultants of the Board of Trustees of MPERS or MOSERS who have reached a normal or early retirement age and become a retiree within 65 days, instead of 60 days, shall receive \$5,000 of life insurance coverage.

**MPERS/MOSERS: ANNUITIES AND LUMP SUM PAYMENTS (SECTIONS 104.625(3) & 104.1024.6(3))**

A member who has not been paid retirement benefits and continues employment for at least two years beyond normal retirement age may currently elect to receive lump sum amounts in full or in three equal annual installments. This act repeals the availability of lump sum payments in installments.

**MPERS/MOSERS: WATER PATROL EMPLOYEES (SECTION 104.810)**

If an employee of the Missouri State Water Patrol who earned creditable service in the closed plan of MOSERS and who was eligible to transfer membership to the closed plan of MPERS has terminated his or her position and subsequently returns to the same position, the employee will be a member of the system in which he or she was a member prior to termination. If the employee returned to any other position, the employee shall be a member of the system that currently covers that position.

**MPERS/MOSERS: YEAR 2000 PLAN (SECTIONS 104.1003, 104.1018, 104.1024 & 104.1091)**

This act repeals the term "year" as it relates to the term "employee" when describing persons employed in positions requiring the performance of duties of not less than one thousand forty hours per year. This act also corrects a sectional reference to mandatory retirement for members of the Missouri Highway Patrol. Additionally, this act provides that the Board of Trustees for the respective system may further define the term "pay" in a manner consistent with current law.

This act provides that any vested former member who terminated employment after attaining normal retirement eligibility shall be considered a member of the retirement system entitled to certain annuities under the Year 2000 plan. This act further provides that the calculation for the life annuity paid under the Year 2000 Plan for individuals with credited service not covered by Social Security is for certain teachers of certain state agencies and universities whose credited service is not covered by Social Security.

Currently, vested former members are not eligible for early retirement. This act modifies the provision to provide that only those vested former members who terminate employment prior to the attainment of early retirement eligibility are not eligible for such early retirement. Additionally, a refund of contributions requested by a former member currently shall be paid by the system after 90 days from the later of either the date of termination or the date of request. This act provides that such a refund, which shall include all employee contributions, shall be paid by the system within an administratively reasonable period, but no sooner than 90 days after the date of termination. Further, a former member who receives a refund shall not be eligible to receive any disability benefits, rather than long-term disability benefits.

This act provides that those vested former members who terminated employment after attainment of normal retirement eligibility shall be covered by a member's normal retirement eligibility. Additionally, current law provides that the survivor annuity payable for vested former members is not payable until the deceased member would have reached normal retirement eligibility. This act provides that such survivor annuity is not payable until such time for those vested former members who terminated employment prior to early retirement eligibility. Further, the current annual cost-of-living adjustments, which shall not commence until the second anniversary of the annuity starting date, apply only to vested former members who terminated employment prior to early retirement eligibility.

SPONSOR: Black

HANDLER: Hovis

**SPEECH IMPLEMENTERS CERTIFICATION AND SOCIAL SECURITY COVERAGE (SECTION 168.082)**

This act provides that any person who was employed as a speech implementer before August 1, 2022, that is employed on or after August 28, 2023, as a speech-language pathology assistant shall be considered a speech implementer for certification that the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education required before August 28, 2022, and for Social Security coverage. Such person shall not be considered a speech implementer when such person dies, retires, or no longer works in a speech-language pathology assistant position.

This provision is similar to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SB 20 (2023), SCS/HCS/HB 155 (2023), and in the perfected HCS/HB 934 (2023).

**PSRS: RETIREMENT ALLOWANCE MULTIPLIER (SECTION 169.070)**

Current law provides that between July 1, 2001, and July 1, 2014, a member of Public School Retirement System of Missouri ("PSRS") with thirty-one years or more of service, regardless of age, is provided a retirement allowance with a multiplier of 2.55% of the member's final average salary for each year of the membership service. This act modifies this provision by removing the expiration date and by providing that a member with thirty-two years or more of service may receive such retirement allowance.

This provision is identical to a provision in truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SB 20 (2023), HCS/SS/SB 75 (2023), in the perfected SB 247 (2023), in HCS/HB 257 (2023), in HB 495 (2023), in HCS/HB 496 (2023), in HCS/HB 497 (2023), HB 905 (2023), the perfected HCS/HB 934 (2023), HCS/HB 2161 (2022), HB 2430 (2022), in HCS/HB 2799 (2022), HCS/HB 811 (2021), and HCS/HB 828 (2021), and is similar to HB 1298 (2020), HB 69 (2019), HB 2633 (2018), HCS/HBs 1780 & 1420 (2016), SB 219 (2015), HCS/HB 478 (2015), and a provision in HCS/SCS/SB 172 (2015).

**PSRS/PEERS: SAME-SEX DOMESTIC PARTNERSHIP POP-UP PROVISIONS (SECTIONS 169.141 & 169.715)**

Under current law, a member of PSRS or PEERS with twenty-five or more years of creditable service, or who is at least age fifty-five with five or more years of creditable service, may elect in an application for retirement to receive the actuarial equivalent of the member's retirement allowance in reduced monthly payments for life during retirement.

This act provides that a member who elected to receive reduced monthly payments on or before September 1, 2015, with his or her same-sex domestic partner as the nominated beneficiary may have the retirement allowance increased to the amount he or she would have received if he or she had not elected to receive reduced payments. The member shall execute an affidavit, along with any supporting information and documentation required by the Board of Trustees, attesting to the existence of the domestic partnership at the time of the nomination and that the partnership has since ended. The nominated beneficiary is required to consent to the removal and disclaim all rights to future benefits in writing, or the parties must obtain a court order or judgment after September 1, 2023, removing the nominated beneficiary. If the member and beneficiary were legally married at the time of retirement or thereafter, the marriage is required to be dissolved, and the dissolution decree shall provide for the sole retention of the allowance by the member.

A member who elected to receive reduced monthly payments on or before September 1, 2015, with his or her same-sex domestic partner as the nominated beneficiary may nominate a successor beneficiary. If

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the former nominated partner precedes the member in death, the member shall execute an affidavit attesting to the existence of the partnership at the time of the former nomination. Otherwise, the member shall execute an affidavit, along with any supporting information and documentation required by the Board of Trustees, attesting to the existence of the domestic partnership at the time of the nomination and that the partnership has since ended, and the nominated beneficiary is required to consent to the removal and disclaim all rights to future benefits in writing or the parties must obtain a court order or judgment after September 1, 2023, removing the nominated beneficiary. If the member and beneficiary were legally married at the time of retirement or thereafter, the marriage is required to be dissolved, and the dissolution decree shall provide for the sole retention of the allowance by the member. Any nomination of a successor beneficiary shall occur within one year of September 1, 2023, or within one year of marriage, whichever is later.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the perfected SB 247 (2023), SB 339 (2023), and SB 712 (2022), and are substantially similar to SB 608 (2021).

#### KCPSRS: WORKING AFTER RETIREMENT (SECTION 169.331)

Currently, a retired certificated teacher receiving a retirement benefit from the Kansas City Public School Retirement System ("KCPSRS") may, without losing his or her retirement benefit, teach up to two years for a KCPSRS school district with shortage of certified teachers as long as there is not more than fifteen retired teachers. This act modifies the provision by allowing a KCPSRS-retired certificated teacher to teach up to four years for a KCPSRS school district with shortage of certified teachers as long as there is not more than thirty retired teachers.

This provision is identical to a provision in truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SB 20 (2023), SCS/HCS/HB 155 (2023) and SCS/HCS/HB 934 (2023).

#### PSRS/PEERS: WORKING AFTER RETIREMENT (SECTIONS 169.560 & 169.596)

Currently, any teacher retired from PSRS can be employed in a position covered under the Public Education Employee Retirement System of Missouri ("PEERS") without stopping their retirement benefit. Such teachers may earn up to 60% of the minimum teacher's salary as set forth in law, but will not contribute to either retirement system nor earn creditable service. Beginning on August 28, 2023, and ending on June 30, 2028, this act allows such teachers to earn up to 133% of the annual earnings limit applicable to a Social Security recipient before the calendar year of attainment of full retirement age under federal regulations. After June 30, 2028, such teachers may earn up to the annual earnings limit applicable to a Social Security recipient before the calendar year of attainment of full retirement age. Additionally, this act shall not apply to retired members currently receiving benefits who are employed as a full-time teacher of certain state agencies and institutions.

Additionally, current law provides that a retired teacher or a retired noncertificated employee who is receiving a retirement benefit from PSRS/PEERS is allowed to work full-time for up to two years for a PSRS/PEERS-covered school district if there is a shortage of certified teachers or noncertificated employees. This act allows such employees to work full-time up to four years for such districts. Furthermore, the number of retired teachers that currently may teach in a school district with a critical shortage shall not exceed, at any one time, the lesser of 10% of the teacher staff for that school district, or five teachers. This act provides that the total number of retired teachers shall not exceed, at any one time, the greater of 1% of the total of teacher and non-certified staff for that school district, or five teachers.

These provisions are identical to provisions in truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SB 20 (2023),

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HCS/HB 497 (2023), are substantially similar to provisions in HCS/SS/SB 75 (2023), in the perfected SB 247 (2023), in HCS/HB 257 (2023), in HCS/HB 496 (2023), and in the perfected HCS/HB 934 (2023), and are similar to provisions in HB 495 (2023), in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 681 & 662 (2022), in HCS/SS#2/SB 997 (2022), HCS/HB 1753 (2022), in HB 1881 (2022), HB 2114 (2022), SCS/HCS/HB 2304 (2022), HB 2787 (2022), in HCS/HB 2799 (2022), in HCS/HB 811 (2021), in HB 812 (2021), in HB 2291 (2020), and in HB 2460 (2020).

#### CLOSED INVESTMENT RECORDS OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS (SECTION 173.1205)

This act provides that meetings, records, and votes may be closed to the extent that they relate to information submitted to a public institution of higher education regarding investments in or financial transactions with business entities for investment purposes.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SB 20 (2023) and SB 691 (2023).

#### SHOW-ME MYRETIREMENT SAVINGS PLAN (SECTIONS 285.1000 TO 285.1055)

This act establishes the Show-Me MyRetirement Savings Plan, which creates new provisions relating to retirement savings plans for private-sector employees.

The act creates the Show-Me MyRetirement Savings Plan, which is a multi-employer retirement plan. The plan is to be designed, developed, and implemented by the Show-Me MyRetirement Savings Board in accordance with the limitations and requirements set forth by the act. The plan is required to be fully implemented no later than September 1, 2025.

An annual audit is required to be conducted of the Show-Me MyRetirement Savings Plan, the Show-Me MyRetirement Savings Board, and the trust in which the assets of the plan are held. Such audit shall be completed by a certified public accountant and be submitted to the Governor, Treasurer, President Pro Tem of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The act creates the Show-Me MyRetirement Savings Board within the State Treasurer's office, of which the State Treasurer shall be the chair. With the exception of the Treasurer, all members of the Board are appointed by the Governor, the President Pro Tem of the Senate, or the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Such members shall serve at the pleasure of the appointing authority, but in no event longer than four years.

The Board is required to conduct outreach to individuals, employers, stakeholders, and the public in general about the program. Such outreach shall include informing them of the benefits of tax-favored retirement saving and other information, as specified in the act.

The Board is permitted to enter into intergovernmental memoranda of understanding with the state and any agency of the state for the purpose of services needed to implement the plan.

The act provides that no employer shall be liable, or bear responsibility, for an employee's decision to participate in the plan or for any result, decision, or action as a result of an employee participating in the plan.

Furthermore, the act exempts certain public entities from liability for any loss, deficiency, failure to

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realize gain, or other adverse consequences incurred as a result of participation in the plan by an employee.

The act provides that certain individual account information under the plan shall be confidential and may only be disclosed as otherwise required under state or federal law, or at the request of the individual.

These provisions are identical to provisions in truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SB 20 (2023), HCS/SCS/SB 187 (2023), and SCS/HCS/HB 934 (2023) and are substantially similar to SB 1125 (2022), SB 1213 (2022), SCS/HCS/HB 1732 (2022), a provision in SCS/HB 2571 (2022), and SB 298 (2021).

#### JUDICIAL PLAN (SECTION 476.521)

Currently, for judges hired after January 1, 2011, his or her contributions are refunded with four percent interest per year. Beginning June 30, 2022, the interest rate is changed so that it is equal to the investment rate for the fifty-two week treasury bills issued by the United States Department of the Treasury. Additionally, the interest rate shall cease upon retirement or death of the judge. A beneficiary of any judge who contributed to the system currently receives a refund upon the judge's death based on the amount of such contributions. This act provides that the interest credited to such contributions shall be included in the refund calculation.

The provisions relating to MPERS, MOSERS, and the Judicial Plan are identical to provisions in SB 407 (2023) and SCS/HCS/HB 934 (2023), are substantially similar to provisions in truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SB 20 (2023), HCS/HB 155 (2023), HB 2234 (2022), and in HB 2799 (2022), and are similar to HB 701 (2021), SB 901 (2020), HCS/HB 1999 (2020), and HB 1105 (2019).

KATIE O'BRIEN

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HANDLER: Gregory

SS/SCS/SBs 94, 52, 57, 58 & 67 - This act establishes provisions relating to tax credits for the production of certain entertainment.

#### SHOW MO ACT

This act creates the "Show MO Act".

This act reauthorizes a tax credit for certain expenses related to the production of qualified motion media production projects in this state, as defined in the act. Tax credits for such expenses under previous law expired on November 28, 2013.

For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2023, this act authorizes a tax credit equal to 20% of qualifying expenses, as defined in the act, associated with the production of a qualified motion media production project. An additional 5% may be awarded for each of the following conditions if they are met: 1) at least 50% of the qualified film production project is filmed in Missouri; 2) at least 15% of the project takes place in a rural or blighted area; 3) at least three departments of the production hire a Missouri resident ready to advance to the next level in a specialized craft position or learn a new skillset; 4) the Department of Economic Development determines that the script for such project positively markets a city or region of the state, the entire state, or a tourist attraction located in the state, and the production provides certain advertising materials, as described in the act. The total dollar amount of tax credits awarded to a qualified film production project may be increased by ten percent if such project is

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located in a county of the second, third, or fourth class.

This provision shall sunset on December 31, 2029, unless reauthorized by the General Assembly. Notwithstanding the sunset provision, this act shall expire one year after the Department determines that all other political subdivisions having a tax credit substantially similar to this act let such tax credits lapse or expire. (Section 135.750)

This provision is identical to HB 473 (2023) and HB 1122 (2023), and to a provision in SCS/HCS/HBs 133 & 583 (2023) and HCS/HB 675 (2023), and is substantially similar to HB 239 (2023), HB 525 (2023), HB 937 (2023), SCS/SB 732 (2022), SB 721 (2022), SB 960 (2022), SB 1091 (2022), HCS/HB 2106 (2022), HB 2473 (2022), HB 2558 (2022), HB 2870 (2022), SB 367 (2021), SB 366 (2020), HB 923 (2019), HB 1661 (2018), and HB 788 (2017), and to a provision in SCS/SBs 961 & 733 (2022), SS/SCS/SB 354 (2021), and SS/SCS/HB 948 (2021).

#### ENTERTAINMENT INDUSTRY JOBS ACT

This act establishes the "Entertainment Industry Jobs Act".

For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2024, this act authorizes a taxpayer to claim a tax credit for rehearsal expenses and tour expenses, as such terms are defined in the act, for live entertainment tours and associated rehearsals conducted within the state. The tax credit shall be equal to 30% of such expenses, provided that no taxpayer shall receive a tax credit in excess of \$1 million if such taxpayer's expenses are less than \$4 million; and further provided that no taxpayer shall receive a tax credit in excess of \$2 million if such taxpayer's expenses are more than \$4 million but less than \$8 million; and further provided that no taxpayer shall receive a tax credit in excess of \$3 million if such taxpayer's expenses are at least \$8 million.

Tax credits issued under this act shall not be refundable, but may be carried forward to the taxpayer's five subsequent tax years. Unredeemed tax credits shall expire after the fifth tax year following the initial date of issuance, regardless of whether unredeemed tax credits are transferred or sold pursuant to the act.

Tax credits may be transferred or sold, provided that the tax credit is transferred or sold to another Missouri taxpayer. A taxpayer shall submit information to the Department of Economic Development and the Department of Revenue relating to the identity of a transferee and the amount of tax credits being transferred or sold, as described in the act. A transferee shall not subsequently transfer or sell any tax credit acquired from a transferor, and tax credits shall not be transferred or sold for less than 60% of the value of such tax credits.

The aggregate amount of tax credits that may be authorized under the act in a given fiscal year shall not exceed \$8 million. If applications for tax credits exceed such amount, the Department of Economic Development may, at its discretion, authorize additional tax credits not to exceed \$2 million, provided that the maximum amount of tax credits that may be authorized during the subsequent fiscal year shall be reduced by such amount.

This act shall sunset on December 31, 2030, unless reauthorized by the General Assembly. Notwithstanding the sunset provision, this act shall expire ninety days after the Department determines that all other political subdivisions having a tax credit substantially similar to this act let such tax credits lapse or expire.

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This provision shall become effective January 1, 2024. (Section 135.753)

This provision is identical to SB 170 (2023) and to a provision in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 92 (2023), SCS/HCS/HBs 133 & 583 (2023), and HCS/HB 675 (2023), and is substantially similar to a provision in SCS/SBs 961 & 733 (2022).

JOSH NORBERG

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**\*\*\* SB 101 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Crawford

HANDLER: Knight

HCS/SB 101 - This act enacts provisions relating to property and casualty insurance.

PRIVATIZATION OF PUBLIC CORPORATIONS (Sections 287.690, 287.900, 287.902, 287.905, 287.907, 287.909, 287.910, 287.912, 287.915, 287.917, 287.919, 287.920, 287.921, 375.1275, and B)

Under current law, the Missouri Employers Mutual Insurance Company (MEM) is established as a public corporation for the purpose of insuring Missouri employers against liability for workers' compensation, occupational disease and employers' liability coverage.

This act repeals the law establishing MEM as a public corporation and all connected statutes and specifies a process under which MEM may convert to a private mutual insurance corporation under the general insurance laws, authorized to write any lines of insurance permitted under Missouri law.

The company may continue to conduct business under its current name, and shall become the successor in interest to all assets and liabilities of the company as of the date of conversion.

The state shall not be liable for the expenses, liabilities, or debts of the private version of the company, the public corporation version of the company or a subsidiary or joint enterprise involving the private version of the company.

The act contains a delayed effective date for certain sections.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/SS/SB 181 (2023), provisions in SCS/HB 585 (2023), provisions in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 655 (2023), and provisions in HCS/HB 1019 (2023), and similar to HB 277 (2023).

AIRCRAFT INSURANCE (Section 379.316)

This act exempts aircraft liability insurance, other than employers' liability, from certain regulations on insurance premium rates and rating plans.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/HB 585 (2023), provisions in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 655 (2023), provisions in HCS/HB 1019 (2023), and provisions in HCS/SS/SB 181 (2023), and similar to SB 578 (2023).

LENDER-PLACED INSURANCE (Sections 379.1850, 379.1851, 379.1853, 379.1855, 379.1857, 379.1859, 379.1861, 379.1863, 379.1865, 379.1867, and 379.1869)

This act enacts provisions relating to lender-placed insurance, as defined in the act, with applicability as described in the act. (Sections 379.1850 and 379.1859).

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The act specifies when lender-placed insurance shall become effective and terminate, and when mortgagors may be charged for the policies. (Section 379.1853).

Coverage amounts and premium amounts shall be based upon the replacement cost value of the property, to be determined as laid out in the act. In the event of a covered loss, any replacement cost coverage in excess of the unpaid principal balance on the mortgage shall be paid to the mortgagor. No insurer shall write lender-placed insurance for which the premium rate differs from that determined by the rate schedules on file with the Department of Commerce and Insurance as of the effective date of the policy. (Section 379.1855).

The act prohibits insurers and insurance producers from issuing lender-placed insurance if they or one of their affiliates owns, performs servicing for, or owns the servicing right to, the mortgaged property. The act prohibits insurers and insurance producers from compensating lenders, insurers, investors, or servicers for lender-placed insurance policies issued by the insurer, and from sharing premiums or risk with the lender, investor, or servicer. The act also prohibits payments dependent on profitability or loss ratios from being made in connection with lender-placed insurance, specifies that insurers shall not provide free or below-cost services or outsource its own functions at an above-cost basis. No insurer or insurance producer shall make any payments for the purpose of securing lender-placed insurance business or related services. (Section 379.1857).

The act requires lender-placed insurance to be set forth in its own policy or certificate. Proof of coverage shall be provided in person or by mail to the last known address of the mortgagor, or in accordance with the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act, and shall include certain information laid out in the act. (Section 379.1861).

Policy forms and certificates and premium rates shall be filed with the Department of Commerce and Insurance, which shall review the rates to determine whether they are excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory, and whether expenses included in the rate are appropriate. Rates shall be filed at least once every 4 years, and all insurers shall have separate rates for lender-placed insurance and voluntary insurance obtained by a mortgage servicer on real estate owned property, as defined in the act. The act requires insurers writing at least \$100,000 in lender-placed insurance to annually report certain financial information to the Department of Commerce and Insurance, and specifies that except in the case of lender-placed flood insurance, insurers experiencing an annual loss ratio of less than 35% for two consecutive years shall re-file rates. Except as otherwise provided in the act, rates and forms shall be filed as required by law. (Section 379.1863).

The Director of the Department of Commerce and Insurance shall have authority to enforce the provisions of the act, subject to judicial review as provided by law. The act shall not be construed to create a private cause of action, or to extinguish any mortgagor rights otherwise available under state, federal, or common law. (Section 379.1865).

Lastly, the act specifies potential penalties for violations of the act, including monetary penalties and suspension or revocation of an insurer's license. (Section 379.1867).

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/HB 585 (2023), provisions in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 655 (2023), provisions in HCS/HB 1019 (2023), and provisions in HCS/SS/SB 181 (2023).  
ERIC VANDER WEERD



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HANDLER: Veit

HCS/SCS/SB 103 - This act modifies provisions relating to judicial proceedings.

#### DISCLOSURE OF CERTAIN RECORDS INVOLVING CHILDREN (SECTION 210.1360)

Under this act, any personally identifiable information regarding any child receiving child care from a provider or applying for or receiving any services through a state program shall not be subject to disclosure, except as described in the act.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SB 28 (2023), in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023), in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 447 (2023), and SCS/HB 677 (2023), and is similar to HB 1010 (2023), a provision in HCS/SS/SB 198 (2023), in HCS/SS/SB 213 (2023), and SB 628 (2023).

#### CONSUMER WAGE ACCESS SERVICES (SECTION 361.749)

An earned wage access service is the business of delivering funds that have been earned but are unpaid, referred to as proceeds, to consumers prior to the next date on which an employer or other person paying a salary, wages, compensation, or other income to a consumer is obligated to pay such funds.

The act prohibits any person from engaging in the business of earned wage access services without registering with the Division of Finance by filling out a registration form and paying a \$1,000 registration fee. The act outlines the obligations and restrictions on how an earned wage access services provider ("service provider") may engage in business, including requiring development of procedures for dealing with consumer questions and complaints, specifying how services may be provided, specifying notices required to be given consumers, and regulating the types of fees that may be charged and the manner in which any repayments may be pursued.

The act further details requirements for if the service provider solicits, charges, or receives tips, gratuities, or donations from consumers.

The Director of the Division of Finance within the Department of Commerce and Insurance, or the Director's representative, may make investigations to examine any registrant and may compel the production of all relevant books, records, accounts, and documents of registrants. Registrants are required to maintain records of their earned wage access services, which may be in electronic form, for at least two years. Enforcement measures are created allowing for the suspension or revocation of registration if a provider fails, refuses, or neglects to comply with this act. Any earned wage access services provider knowingly violating these provisions shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

These provisions do not apply to banks or savings and loan associations whose deposits or accounts are eligible for insurance by the FDIC; credit unions; or any person authorized to make loans or extensions of credit.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision in HCS/SS/SB 181 (2023) and in HCS/HB 628 (2023), and is similar to SB 586 (2023) and HCS/HB 759 (2023).

#### BUSINESS COVENANTS (SECTION 431.204)

This act provides that a reasonable covenant in writing promising not to solicit, recruit, hire, induce, persuade, encourage, or otherwise interfere with, directly or indirectly, employees or owners of a business entity shall be presumed to be enforceable and not a restraint of trade if it is between a business entity and the owner of the business entity for a term no more than two years following the end of the owner's

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relationship with the business entity. Additionally, a reasonable covenant in writing promising not to solicit, induce, direct, or otherwise interfere with a business entity's customers shall be enforceable if the covenant is limited to customers with whom the owner dealt and if the covenant between an entity and owner does not continue for more than five years following the end of the owner's relationship with the business entity. Furthermore, a written provision by which an owner promises to provide notice of termination, selling, or otherwise disposing of ownership in the business entity shall be presumed to be enforceable and not a restraint of trade.

If a covenant is overbroad, overlong, or otherwise not reasonably necessary to protect the protectable business interests of the business entity seeking enforcement of the covenant, a court shall modify the covenant, enforce the covenant as modified, and grant only the relief reasonably necessary to protect such interests.

This act is not intended to create or affect the validity or enforcement of covenants not to compete or nondisclosure or confidentiality agreements. Additionally, this act shall not be construed to limit an owner's ability to seek or accept employment with another business entity upon termination of the owner's relationship with a business entity.

This provision is identical to a provision in CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 72 (2023), SB 367 (2023), HB 902 (2023), in HCS/SS#2/SCS/SB 968 (2022), and in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 931 (2022) and is similar to provisions in SB 833 (2022), HB 1688 (2022), SB 181 (2021), HB 1008 (2021), provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 1204 (2021), SCS/HCS/HB 1242 (2021), SB 922 (2020), and HB 2684 (2020).

#### CONSUMER LEGAL FUNDING ACT (SECTIONS 436.550 TO 436.572)

This act creates the "Consumer Legal Funding Act" which establishes provisions relating to contracts for consumer legal funding. The act describes a "consumer legal funding contract" as a nonrecourse contractual transaction in which a consumer legal funding company purchases and a consumer assigns to the company a contingent right to receive potential proceeds from a settlement, judgment, award, or verdict obtained in the consumer's legal claim so long as certain elements apply.

Additionally, the act provides requirements to be included in any such contract. The company shall provide the consumer's attorney with a written notice of the contract within three business days of the funding date. The contract is only to be entered into if an existing legal claim in which the consumer is represented by an attorney and shall not be valid if its terms exceed a period of forty-eight months. Additionally, no consumer legal funding contract shall be automatically renewed.

This act also provides that actions that cannot be taken by the company. Additionally, all consumer legal funding contracts shall contain disclosures regarding material terms of the contract.

The act provides that only attorney's liens related to the legal claim, Medicare, or other statutory liens related to the legal claim take priority over claims to proceeds from the consumer legal funding company. Additionally, no consumer legal funding company shall report a consumer to a credit reporting agency if insufficient funds remain from the net proceeds to repay the consumer.

A consumer legal funding company shall not engage in the business of consumer legal funding in the state of Missouri without obtaining a license from the Division of Finance of the Department of Commerce and Insurance. The initial or renewal license applications are required to be in writing, made under oath, and on the form provided by the Director of the Department of Finance. The act provides for

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fees associated with licensing.

If the Director of the Division of Finance determines that any consumer legal funding company fails to meet its obligations under this act, or any provisions relating to consumer legal funding, the Director may issue an order to cease and desist which is enforceable by a civil penalty of no more than one thousand dollar per day for each day a violation occurs.

Furthermore, if any consumer legal funding company fails to comply with the provision of this act, or any laws relating to consumer legal funding, its license may be suspended or revoked by the Director of the Division of Finance. The Division of Finance may also investigate and examine each consumer funding company as necessary to carry out this act.

Finally, a consumer legal funding contract is subject to the rules of discovery.

These provisions are substantially similar to provisions in CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 72 (2023) and HCS/SS/SB 181 (2023), and are similar to provisions in SB 342 (2023), HCS/HB 628 (2023), SB 708 (2023), SCS/HCS/HB 725 (2023), HCS/HB 2771 (2022), SB 504 (2019), HB 550 (2019), SB 957 (2018), HB 2251 (2018), HB 74 (2017), SB 162 (2017), SB 882 (2016), HB 1706 (2016), SB 785 (2016), SB 360 (2015), HB 512 (2015), SB 542 (2014), HB 1569 (2014), and SB 440 (2013).

#### VENUE IN GUARDIANSHIP AND CONSERVATORSHIP CASES (SECTION 475.040)

This act provides that a guardianship or conservatorship proceeding may be transferred to a court in another county if it appears to the court that at any time before the termination of a guardianship or conservatorship that the domicile, instead of the domicile or residence, of the ward or protectee has changed to another county.

This provision is identical to a provision in CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 72 (2023), in SB 365 (2023), in SCS/HCS/HBs 994, 52 & 984 (2023), and in HB 1013 (2023).

#### POOLED ESTATE ACCOUNTS (SECTION 475.275)

Currently, the Public Administrator of Jackson County, when serving as a conservator, is required to have any pooled accounts audited at least once a year. The audit shall provide a review of the records of receipts and disbursements and each estate account. Upon completion of the audit, the accountant shall render a report to the judge showing receipts, disbursements, and account balances as to each estate and as well as the total assets on deposit in the pooled account on the last calendar day of each year.

This act repeals the provisions and instead provides that a public administrator of any county serving as a conservator or personal representative using pooled accounts for the management of estate funds shall have such accounts examined on an annual basis. The examination shall:

- (1) Compare the pooled account's year-end bank statement and obtain the reconciliation of the pooled account from the bank statement to the fiduciary's general ledger balance on the same day;
- (2) Reconcile the total of individual accounts in the fiduciary's records to the reconciled pooled account's balance and note any difference;
- (3) Confirm if collateral is pledged to secure accounts on deposit in the pooled account in excess of FDIC coverage; and
- (4) Confirm the account balance with the financial institution.

The public administrator shall certify by affidavit that the conditions of this act for establishing pooled

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accounts have been met.

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This provision is identical to a provision in CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 72 (2023), in SB 365 (2023), and in HB 1013 (2023).

#### COURT AUTOMATION (SECTION 476.055)

Currently, there are twenty-three members of the Court Automation Committee. This act increases the number of members to twenty-five by adding two employees who work full-time in a municipal division of a circuit court.

Additionally, this act repeals the provision that any unexpended balance remaining in the Statewide Court Automation Fund shall be transferred to general revenue on September 1, 2023, and the provision that the court fee collected for the Statewide Court Automation Fund shall expire on September 1, 2023. Finally, this act repeals the provision requiring the Court Automation Committee to complete its duties by September 1, 2025, and repeals the expiration date for the provision establishing the Statewide Court Automation Fund and the Court Automation Committee.

This provision is identical to a provision in CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 72 (2023), in SCS/HCS/HB 90 (2023), in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023), in SCS/HCS/HBs 994, 52 & 984 (2023), and is similar to SB 223 (2023), SB 1122 (2022), and HB 2702 (2022).

#### JUDICIAL PRIVACY ACT (SECTIONS 476.1300 TO 476.1313)

This act establishes the "Judicial Privacy Act", which regulates the use of a judicial officer's personal information.

Upon receiving a written request, a government agency, as defined in the act, shall not publicly post or display a judicial officer's personal information in publicly available content, which includes documents or records that may be obtained by any person or entity, from the internet, upon request to the government agency, or in response to a request pursuant to the Missouri Sunshine Law or the federal Freedom of Information Act. A written request is a written or electronic notice signed by the judicial officer and submitted to the clerk of the Supreme Court of Missouri, or for a federal judicial officer to his or her clerk of the court, for transmittal to the government agency, person, business, or association.

After receiving a written request, the government agency shall remove the judicial officer's personal information from publicly available content within five business days. After removal, the government agency shall not publicly post or display the information and such information shall be exempted from the Missouri Sunshine Law. If a government agency fails to comply, the judicial officer may bring an action for injunctive or declaratory relief. If the court grants injunctive or declaratory relief, the court may award costs and reasonable attorney's fees. These provisions shall not apply to the Missouri State Highway Patrol.

No person, business, or association shall publicly post or display on the internet a judicial officer's personal information if the judicial officer has made a written request. Further, this act provides that no person, business, or association shall solicit, sell, or trade on the internet a judicial officer's personal information for purposes of harassing, intimidating, or influencing a judicial officer in violation of the offense of tampering with a judicial officer or with the intent to pose an imminent and serious threat to the health and safety of the judicial officer or the judicial officer's immediate family.

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A person, business, or association shall have five business days to remove the judicial officer's personal information after receiving a written request. Additionally, after receiving a request, the person, business, or association shall continue to ensure that the judicial officer's personal information is not made available on any website controlled by such person, business, or association nor shall make the judicial officer's personal information available through any medium. If a judicial officer's personal information is made public in violation of this act, the judicial officer may bring an injunctive or declaratory action. If the court grants injunctive or declaratory relief, the person, business, or association responsible for the violation shall be required to pay the judicial officer's costs and reasonable attorney's fees.

No government agency, person, business, or association shall violate this act if the judicial officer fails to submit a written request. A written request shall be valid if the judicial officer sends the written request directly to a government agency, person, business, or association or files with the clerk of the Missouri Supreme Court or the clerk's designee in compliance with the Missouri Supreme Court rules. Additionally, this act provides that the clerk of the court where the judicial officer serves may submit a written request on behalf of the judicial officer if the judicial officer gives written consent and the clerk furnishes a copy of that consent with the request.

Each calendar quarter, the clerk of the Supreme Court of Missouri shall provide a list of all state judicial officers who have submitted a request to the appropriate officer for each government agency and the officer shall promptly provide a copy to all agencies under his or her supervision. Receipt of the clerk's written request list shall constitute a written request to the agency for purposes of this act.

A judicial officer's written request shall specify what personal information shall be maintained as private and shall make a reasonable effort to identify specific publicly available content in possession of the government agency. Furthermore, a judicial officer shall disclose the identity of his or her immediate family and indicate that their personal information shall be also be excluded to the extent that it could reasonably reveal the judicial officer's personal information.

A judicial officer's written request is valid until the judicial officer provides written consent to release the personal information or upon death of the judicial officer. Additionally, this act shall not apply to disclosures on lobbyist activities and campaign finance as required by law.

Written requests transmitted to a county recorder of deeds shall only include information specific to eligible documents maintained by that county. Not more than five business days after receiving a written request, the recorder shall shield the eligible documents listed in the written request and shall electronically reply with a list of documents not found in the county's records. In order to shield subsequent eligible documents, the judicial officer shall present a copy of his or her written request to the recorder at the time of recording and the recorder shall ensure that the eligible document is shielded within five business days. Eligible documents shall remain shielded until the recorder receives a court order or notarized affidavit signed by the judicial officer. No recorder shall be liable for any damages under this provision if the recorder made a good faith effort to comply and no recorder shall be liable for the release of eligible documents or data that was released or accessed prior to the document being shielded.

These provisions are identical to provisions in CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 72 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/SBs 189, 36 & 37 (2023), SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023), and in SCS/HCS/HBs 919 & 1081 (2023), and are similar to provisions in SCS/HCS/HBs 994, 52 & 984 (2023) and HB 2037 (2022).

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**COMPENSATION OF COURT REPORTERS (SECTION 485.060)**

This act modifies the annual salary of court reporters for a circuit judge by providing that the percentage based on each court reporter's cumulative years of service with the circuit courts shall include the percentage increases for the previous range of years of service. Additionally, this act repeals the provision stating that a court reporter may receive multiple adjustments as his or her years of service increase, but that only one percentage increase shall apply to the annual salary at a time.

This provision is identical to a provision in CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 72 (2023), in SCS/HCS/HB 90 (2023), SB 154 (2023), HB 537 (2023), and in SCS/HCS/HBs 994, 52 & 984 (2023).

**EXCLUSION OF PERSONAL INFORMATION OF MINORS IN COURT DOCUMENTS (SECTION 509.520)**

Currently, Social Security numbers of parties or children subject to an order of custody or support and credit and financial information of any parties are to be excluded from pleadings, attachments, or exhibits filed with the court in any case, as well as judgments issued by the court. This act provides that beginning August 28, 2023, the following information shall be excluded from pleadings, attachments, exhibits, judgments, orders, or other records of the court, but shall be included in a confidential information sheet filed with the court, which shall not be subject to public inspection or availability:

- (1) Social security numbers of any party or children;
- (2) Credit card numbers, financial institution account numbers, personal identification numbers, or passwords used to secure an account of any party;
- (3) Motor vehicle operator license number;
- (4) Victim's information, including name, address, and other contact information;
- (5) Witness's information, including name, address, and other contact information;
- (6) Any other state identification numbers;
- (7) The name, address, and date of birth of a minor and, if applicable, any next friend; or
- (8) The date of birth of any party, except the year may be made available for any party that is not a minor.

This provision is identical to a provision in CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 72 (2023), in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/SBs 189, 36 & 37 (2023), in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023), and is similar to a provision in SCS/HCS/HBs 994, 52 & 984 (2023) and contains a provision similar to a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 90 (2023), SB 302 (2023), HB 444 (2023), in HCS/SS#2/SB 761 (2022), in HCS/SS#2/SB 823 (2022), SB 872 (2022), and in SCS/HCS/HB 2151 (2022).

**UNLAWFUL POSTING OF CERTAIN INFORMATION (SECTION 565.240)**

Currently, the unlawful posting of certain information of any law enforcement officer, corrections officer, parole officer, judge, commissioner, or prosecuting attorney, or of any immediate family member of such person, that intends to or threatens to cause great bodily harm or death shall be a Class E felony. This act provides that if such unlawful posting of certain information that intends to or threatens to cause great bodily harm or death actually results in bodily harm or death to such person or immediate family member, the offense shall be a Class D felony.

This provision is identical to a provision in CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 72 (2023), in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/SBs 189, 36 & 37 (2023), in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023), and in SCS/HCS/HBs 994, 52 & 984 (2023).

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NOTIFICATION TO VICTIMS OF CERTAIN CRIMES BY ELECTRONIC MAIL (SECTION 595.209)

Under current law, victims of certain crimes shall be notified by the prosecutor's office and law enforcement of certain filings or status updates in the criminal case of which he or she is a victim. This act adds that the victim shall be notified by certified mail or by electronic mail.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SB 24 (2023), CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 72 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 186 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/SBs 189, 36 & 37 (2023), HB 196 (2023), in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023), and SB 337 (2023).

REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI POSTCONVICTION DRUG TREATMENT PROGRAM (SECTION 217.785)

This act repeals the Missouri Postconviction Drug Treatment Program.

This provision is identical to a provision in CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 72 (2023), in SCS/HCS/HB 90 (2023), in HCS/HBs 119, 372, 382, 420, 550 & 693 (2023), in HB 196 (2023), in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023), and in SCS/SBs 384 & 276 (2023).

REPEAL OF COURT SURCHARGES FOR EXPUNGEMENT PETITIONS (SECTION 488.650)

This act repeals provisions relating to a surcharge for petitions for expungement.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 189, 36 & 37 (2023) and SB 372 (2023).

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HCS/SS/SCS/SB 106 - This act modifies several provisions relating to public health, including: (1) Rare Kidney Disease Awareness Month; (2) Office of Child Advocate; (3) "Missouri as a Model Employer" initiative; (4) special education records; (5) outside the hospital do not resuscitate act; (6) patient examinations; (7) health professional loans and grants; (8) breast examinations; (9) pharmacy settlements; (10) rural emergency hospitals; (11) supplemental assistance; (12) transitional public assistance benefits; (13) public assistance benefits applications; (14) Ticket to Work Health Assurance Program; (15) MO HealthNet for pregnant and postpartum women; (16) out-of-state Mo HealthNet payments; (17) Mo HealthNet eligibility redeterminations; (18) Missouri Employment First Act; (19) confidential information of certain children; (20) physical therapists; (21) mental health coordinators; (22) behavioral health services for certain accused persons; (23) civil commitments; and (24) lead poisoning.

RARE KIDNEY DISEASE AWARENESS MONTH (Section 9.388)

This act establishes March of each year as "Rare Kidney Disease" in Missouri.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023) and substantially similar to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 402 (2023).

OFFICE OF CHILD ADVOCATE (Section 37.725)

Currently, the identity of a complainant or recipient shall not be disclosed by the Office of Child

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Advocate unless they or their legal representative consents or a court orders the disclosure. This act permits disclosure of such identities if the Child Advocate determines that disclosure to law enforcement is necessary to ensure immediate child safety.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023) and SCS/HB 677 (2023) and substantially similar to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 186 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SB 28 (2023), HCS/SS#3/SB 22 (2023), HCS/HB 776 (2023), HS/HCS/HBs 1108 & 1181 (2023), and SB 249 (2023).

#### "MISSOURI AS A MODEL EMPLOYER" INITIATIVE (Section 37.980)

The act requires the Office of Administration to submit a report to the General Assembly each year before December 31 regarding the progress made by the state with regards to the "Missouri as a Model Employer" initiative created by Executive Order 19-16.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023), the perfected HCS/HB 971 (2023), the perfected HCS/HB 719 (2023), and HB 674 (2023) and substantially similar to HB 616 (2023), SB 978 (2020), and HB 2358 (2020).

#### SPECIAL EDUCATION RECORDS (Section 167.027)

Under this act, a student's special education record shall be deemed a permanent record and shall be maintained as a part of a child's cumulative scholastic record. No school district or public school shall destroy a child's most recent student special education record.

This provision is substantially similar to provisions in HCS/SS/SB 198 (2023) and HB 1289 (2023).

#### OUTSIDE THE HOSPITAL DO-NOT-RESUSCITATE ORDERS (Sections 190.600-190.613)

This act modifies the "Outside the Hospital Do-Not-Resuscitate Act" by expanding the provisions to cover persons under 18 years of age who have do-not-resuscitate orders issued on their behalf by a parent or legal guardian or by a juvenile or family court under a current provision of law. Such orders shall function as outside the hospital do-not-resuscitate orders unless specifically stated otherwise. Persons who are not subject to civil, criminal, or administrative liability for certain actions taken upon the discovery of an adult outside the hospital do-not-resuscitate orders shall not be subject to such liability in the case of a minor child's do-not-resuscitate order. Emergency services personnel shall be authorized to comply with the minor child's do-not-resuscitate order, except when the minor child, either parent, the legal guardian, or the juvenile or family court expresses to such emergency services personnel in any manner, before or after the onset of a cardiac or respiratory arrest, the desire for the patient to be resuscitated.

Under this act, do-not-resuscitate orders from other states or territories, or Transportable Physician Orders for Patient Preferences/Physician Orders for Life-Sustaining Treatment (TPOPP/POLST) forms containing specific do-not-resuscitate provisions, as described in the act, shall be accepted under this provision and may be revoked by the patient or patient's representative at any time and by any means.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023) and substantially similar to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 402 (2023), HCS/HB 594 (2023), SCS/HCS/HB 1015 (2023), HCS/SS/SB 198



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(2023, HCS/SS/SB 213 (2023), and SS/SCS/SB 228 (2023), and similar to HB 2741 (2022).

#### PATIENT EXAMINATIONS (Section 191.240)

Under this act, no health care provider, or any student or trainee under the supervision of a health care provider, shall perform a patient examination, defined as a prostate, anal, or pelvic examination, upon an anesthetized or unconscious patient in a health care facility, unless: (1) the patient or person authorized to make health care decisions for the patient gives specific informed consent for nonmedical purposes, (2) the patient examination is necessary for diagnostic or treatment purposes, (3) the collection of evidence through a forensic examination for a suspected sexual assault is necessary because the evidence will be lost or the patient is unable to give informed consent due to a medical condition, or (4) emergency implied consent, as described in the act, is present. A health care provider shall notify a patient of any such examination performed.

A health care provider who violates the provisions of this act, or who supervises a student or trainee who violates the provisions of this act, shall be subject to disciplinary action by the provider's licensing board.

This provision is substantially similar to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 402 (2023), SCS/HB 283 (2023), HCS/SS/SB 198 (2023), HCS/HB 1742 (2022), and SB 746 (2022).

#### HEALTH PROFESSIONAL LOANS AND GRANTS (Sections 191.430-191.450, 191.500-191.550, 191.592, 191.600, 191.828, 191.831, and 335.203-335.257)

This act repeals current law relating to student loans for certain health professional students and establishes the "Health Professional Loan Repayment Program". Under this program, the Department of Health and Senior Services shall provide forgivable loans in order to repay existing loans for eligible educational expenses for health professional students.

The Director of the Department shall have the discretion to select the health professionals who are eligible for the forgivable loans in accordance with the greatest need in the best interest of the public. Individuals receiving loans under this program shall agree to serve at least 2 years in an area of defined need as a condition of receipt of the funds, among other criteria that must be met as delineated in the act. An individual who fails to uphold the loan agreement shall be liable for the amount paid to the individual by the Department under this program. Furthermore, if an individual breaches a written contract executed pursuant to this provision by failing to begin or complete his or her service obligation, the state shall be entitled to recover from such person an amount equal to:

- The total amount of the loan awarded by the Department or, if the Department had already awarded partial forgiveness at the time of the breach, the amount of the loan not yet forgiven;
- The interest on the amount that would be payable if at the time the loan was awarded it was a loan bearing interest at the maximum prevailing rate as determined by the Treasurer of the United States;
- An amount equal to any damages incurred by the Department as a result of the breach; and
- Any legal fees or associated costs incurred by the Department or the state of Missouri in the collection of damages.

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The act additionally creates the Health Professional Loan Incentive Fund for the purpose of allowing the Department to provide loans under this provision. The fund will consist of funds appropriated to it by the General Assembly.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 402 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 157 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 70 (2023), and HB 542 (2023) and substantially similar to SB 555 (2023).

This act establishes a medical residency grant program to award grants, subject to appropriation, for eligible entities for the purpose of establishing and funding new general primary care and psychiatry medical residency positions in Missouri and continuing the funding of the new positions for the duration of the residency. Funding shall be available for 3 years for residency positions in family medicine, general internal medicine, and general pediatrics. The Department of Health and Senior Services shall establish criteria for the grants as described in the act and report on the program to the General Assembly.

This provision expires on January 1, 2038.

This provision has an emergency clause.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/HCS/HB 417 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 157 (2023), and the perfected HCS/HB 1162 (2023) and similar to HB 1179 (2023).

The act modifies the Nursing Education Incentive Program. Under current law, grant awards made under the program are limited to \$150,000. This act repeals that limit. Additionally, the State Board of Nursing is required to collect, at the time of any license application or license renewal application, a Nursing Education Incentive Program surcharge from each person licensed or relicensed as a nurse under Missouri law. Such surcharge shall be equal to \$1 for practical nurses and \$5 for registered professional nurses.

The act repeals the Nursing Student Loan Program and the Nursing Student Loan Repayment Program.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 402 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/HCS/HB 417 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 70 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 45 & 90 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 157 (2023), HB 775 (2023), and SB 552 (2023).

#### BREAST EXAMINATIONS (Sections 192.775, 376.782, and 376.1183)

This act prohibits certain mammography facilities from requiring a referral from a primary care provider for a screening mammogram that is consistent with the recommendations in the most recent guidelines established by the American College of Radiology.

This act prohibits cost-sharing requirements under coverage for certain low-dose mammography screenings if a separate provision of law prohibits cost-sharing requirements with respect to such

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coverage. The act also prohibits health carriers from requiring a referral from a primary care provider to obtain a low-dose mammography screening required by law to be covered.

This act prohibits cost-sharing requirements under coverage provided for diagnostic breast examinations, supplemental breast examinations, or low-dose mammography screenings. If these provisions would result in health savings account (HSA) ineligibility, these provisions shall apply to HSA-qualified high-deductible health plans only after the deductible has been met.

These provisions are substantially similar to HCS/HBs 575 & 910 (2023) and similar to provisions in SB 461 (2023), SB 1166 (2022), and HB 2427 (2021).

#### PHARMACY SETTLEMENTS (Section 196.1050)

This act adds proceeds from opioid settlements with pharmacies to the Opioid Addiction Treatment and Recovery Fund.

This provision is substantially similar to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 402 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023), and SCS/HCS/HBs 117, 343, & 1091 (2023).

#### RURAL EMERGENCY HOSPITALS (Section 197.020)

This act modifies the term "hospital" for purposes of licensure to include facilities designated as rural emergency hospitals by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 402 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SB 24 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023), and SB 420 (2023).

#### SUPPLEMENTAL WELFARE ASSISTANCE (Section 208.030)

Under current law, certain persons may be eligible for up to \$156 a month in supplemental welfare assistance for home care in licensed residential care facilities. This act removes that monthly cap and makes such assistance subject to appropriations.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 402 (2023), SB 336 (2023), and SB 1192 (2022) and similar to provisions in CCS/HCS/SS/SB 690 (2022) and HCS/HB 2727 (2022).

#### TRANSITIONAL BENEFITS FOR TANF, SNAP, AND CHILD CARE (Sections 208.035 and 208.053)

This act establishes, subject to appropriations, a transitional benefits program for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). Such transitional benefits shall be designed to assist recipients of such programs whose monthly income has exceeded the maximum allowable income for program eligibility to continue receiving reduced benefits, as described in the act. Recipients of transitional benefits shall comply with all requirements of each program for which they are eligible, including work requirements. Transitional benefits received under this act shall not be included in the lifetime limit for TANF benefits.

This act modifies provisions relating to transitional child care benefits by expanding the Hand-Up pilot program statewide for individuals whose incomes exceed the maximum allowable amount for the full child care subsidy benefit. Transitional child care benefits shall be reduced benefits determined on a

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sliding scale as the recipient's income increases, with the recipient paying the remainder of the fee to the child care provider. Additionally, this act removes the expiration date of the Hand-Up program.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023) and substantially similar to provisions in HCS/SS/SB 82 (2023) and the perfected HCS/HB 719 (2023).

#### PUBLIC ASSISTANCE APPLICATIONS (Section 208.066)

Under this act, the Department of Social Services, subject to federal approval, shall limit any initial application for SNAP, TANF, child care assistance, or any medical assistance or health insurance program to a concise, non-duplicative, and easily accessible form on the Department's website. Program participants who are required to complete a periodic eligibility review form may submit such form as an attachment to their Missouri state individual income tax return if the eligibility review form is due at the same time as the tax return. Such eligibility forms shall also be made accessible on the Department of Revenue's website.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023) and substantially similar to a provision in HCS/SS/SB 82 (2023), the perfected HCS/SB 719 (2023), and HB 1960 (2020) and similar to HB 2048 (2022).

#### TICKET TO WORK HEALTH ASSURANCE PROGRAM (SECTION 208.146)

The Ticket to Work Health Assurance Program provides medical assistance through MO HealthNet for employed disabled persons who meet certain qualifications, including asset limits and earned, net, and gross income calculations. Under current law, disabled individuals whose income exceeds one hundred percent of the federal poverty level (FPL) pay a premium for participation in the program. If an eligible person's employer offers employer-sponsored health insurance and the Department of Social Services determines the employer-sponsored insurance is more cost effective, the Department will instead pay that person's costs for the employer-sponsored health insurance.

This act changes the program in the following ways: (1) excludes retirement accounts from asset limit calculations; (2) modifies the income calculation from a net/gross calculation to a broader definition that would consider income for those disabled persons with incomes up to 250% FPL, with earned income of the disabled worker from 250 to 300% FPL disregarded, and retaining the requirement that persons with incomes over 100% FPL pay a premium; (3) removes all earned income of the disabled worker from the list of disregards in income determinations; (4) adds to the list of disregards the first \$50,000 of earned income of a spouse; (5) if the Department elects to pay the person's costs of employer-sponsored health insurance, MO HealthNet assistance shall be provided as a secondary or supplemental policy for only personal care assistance services and non-emergency medical transportation; and (6) the Department shall provide an annual report to the General Assembly concerning the number of participants and outreach and education efforts.

This provision is identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023), the perfected HCS/HBs 971 & 970 (2023), the perfected HCS/HB 719 (2023), and HB 194 (2023), substantially similar to SB 773 (2022), HB 1927 (2022), SB 607 (2021), SB 629 (2020), SB 432 (2019), and the perfected SS/SB 699 (2018), and similar to HB 1527 (2018), SCS/SB 203 (2017), and SB 925 (2016).

#### MO HEALTHNET FOR PREGNANT AND POSTPARTUM WOMEN (Sections 208.151 and 208.662)

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Currently, low-income pregnant and postpartum women receiving benefits through MO HealthNet for Pregnant Women or Show-Me Healthy Babies are eligible for pregnancy-related coverage throughout the pregnancy and for 60 days following the end of the pregnancy. Under this act, MO HealthNet coverage for these low-income women will include full Medicaid benefits for the duration of the pregnancy and for one year following the end of the pregnancy. This coverage shall begin on the effective date of the act and shall continue during any period of time the federal authorization for such coverage is in effect.

These provisions have an emergency clause.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023), and the perfected HCS/HB 719 (2023), substantially similar to provisions in SB 193 (2023), HB 91 (2023), HB 286 (2023), HB 328 (2023), HB 1186 (2023), and HCS/HBs 354, 965, 254, & 957 (2023), and similar to SCS/SBs 698 & 639 (2022) and provisions in HCS/SS#2/SB 823 (2022) and SCS/HCS/HB 2012 (2022).

#### OUT OF STATE MO HEALTHNET PAYMENTS (Section 208.186)

Under this act, the state shall not provide any payments, add-ons, or reimbursements to health care providers through MO HealthNet for medical assistance services to persons who are not considered Missouri residents under federal regulations.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023), SB 282 (2023), the perfected HCS/HB 719 (2023), SB 933 (2022), and SB 895 (2020).

#### MO HEALTHNET ELIGIBILITY REDETERMINATIONS (Section 208.239)

Finally, within 30 days of the effective date of this act, the Department of Social Services shall resume annual MO HealthNet eligibility redeterminations, renewals, and post-enrollment verifications.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023) and the perfected HCS/HB 719 (2023).

#### "MISSOURI EMPLOYMENT FIRST ACT" (Section 209.700)

The act also creates the Missouri Employment First Act, which requires state agencies that provide employment-related services or that provide services or support to persons with disabilities to:

Develop collaborative relationships with each other, confirmed by a written memorandum of understanding signed by each such state agency;

Implement coordinated strategies to promote competitive integrated employment including, but not limited to, coordinated service planning, job exploration, increased job training, and internship opportunities;

Implement an employment first policy by considering competitive integrated employment as the first and preferred outcome when planning or providing services or supports to persons with disabilities who are of working age;

Offer information on competitive integrated employment to all working-age persons with disabilities. The information offered shall include an explanation of the relationship between a person's earned income

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and his or her public benefits, information on Achieving a Better Life Experience (ABLE) accounts, and information on accessing assistive technology;

Ensure that persons with disabilities receive the opportunity to understand and explore education and training as pathways to employment, including postsecondary, graduate, and postgraduate education; vocational and technical training; and other training. State agencies shall not be required to fund any education or training unless otherwise required by law;

Promote the availability and accessibility of individualized training designed to prepare a person with a disability for the person's preferred employment;

Promote partnerships with private agencies that offer supported employment services, if appropriate;

Promote partnerships with employers to overcome barriers to meeting workforce needs with the creative use of technology and innovation;

Ensure that staff members of public schools, vocational service programs, and community providers receive the support, guidance, and training that they need to contribute to attainment of the goal of competitive integrated employment for all persons with disabilities;

Ensure that competitive integrated employment, while the first and preferred outcome when planning or providing services or supports to persons with disabilities who are of working age, is not required of a person with a disability to secure or maintain public benefits for which the person is otherwise eligible; and

At least once each year, discuss basic information about competitive integrated employment with the parents or guardians of a youth with a disability. If the youth with a disability has been emancipated, state agencies shall discuss this information with the youth with a disability. The information offered shall include an explanation of the relationship between a person's earned income and his or her public benefits, information about ABLE accounts, and information about accessing assistive technology.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023), the perfected HCS/HBs 971 & 970 (2023), the perfected HCS/HB 719 (2023), and HB 674 (2023).

#### CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION OF CERTAIN CHILDREN (Section 210.1360)

Under this act, any personally identifiable information regarding any child receiving child care from a provider or applying for or receiving any services through a state program shall not be subject to disclosure, except as described in the act.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SB 28 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SCS/SB 103 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023), and the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 447 (2023), substantially similar to HCS/SS/SB 198 (2023), HCS/SS/SB 213 (2023), SB 628 (2023), the perfected HB 1010 (2023), and SCS/HB 677 (2023).

#### PRACTICE OF PHYSICAL THERAPY (Sections 334.100, 334.506, and 334.613)

This act modifies provisions relating to the practice of physical therapy. Under this act, physical

SPONSOR: Arthur

HANDLER: Kelly

therapists with a doctorate of physical therapy or 5 years of clinical experience may evaluate and initiate treatment on a patient without a prescription or referral from an approved health care provider. Physical therapists may provide certain educational information, fitness or wellness programs, screenings, and consultations without a prescription or referral regardless of whether a patient is symptomatic.

This act repeals provisions limiting the ability of a physical therapist to examine and treat certain conditions or injuries without a prescription or referral. Under this act, physical therapists shall refer to an approved health care provider patients with certain conditions, including those with conditions beyond the scope of practice of physical therapy, as well as any patient who does not demonstrate measurable or functional improvement within ten visits or 30 days, whichever occurs first.

A physical therapist shall consult with an approved health care provider after ten visits or 30 days, whichever occurs first, before continuing physical therapy if a patient's condition has improved and the physical therapist believes that continued physical therapy is reasonable and necessary. The physical therapist shall provide the provider certain information specified in the act during such consultation and continued physical therapy shall proceed in accordance with input from the provider. The physical therapist shall notify the provider of continuing physical therapy every 10 visits or 30 days unless the provider directs otherwise.

This act allows the Board of Registration for the Healing Arts to file a complaint against a physical therapist for evaluating or treating a patient in a manner inconsistent with provisions of the act and existing law governing the scope of practice for physical therapists, rather than allowing the Board to file a complaint for practicing or offering to practice independent of a prescription and the direction of certain health care providers listed in current law.

This act is substantially similar to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HCS/HBs 115 & 99 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 70 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SB 51 (2023), and the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 157 (2023) and similar to provisions in HB 144 (2023), SB 205 (2023), HB 1555 (2022), and HCS/SB 330 (2021).

MENTAL HEALTH COORDINATORS (Sections 441.740, 552.050, 630.045, 630.140, 630.175, 630.120, 631.135, 631.140, 631.150, 631.165, 632.005, 632.150, 632.155, 632.300, 632.305, 632.310, 632.315, 632.320, 632.325, 632.330, 632.335, 632.340, 632.345, 632.350, 632.355, 632.370, 632.375, 632.385, 632.390, 632.392, 632.395, 632.400, 632.410, 632.415, 632.420, 632.430, 632.440, 632.455, and 633.125)

This act repeals references to mental health coordinators throughout statutes regulating civil commitments. Additionally, this act changes the time frame for a designated staff member at a mental health facility to meet with an individual civilly detained at such facility from within 4 days of arrival at the facility to within 48 hours of arrival at the facility.

These provisions are identical to HB 1094 (2023), the perfected HCS/HBs 1082 & 1094 (2023), and SCS/SB 538 (2023).

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR CERTAIN ACCUSED PERSONS (Sections 552.020, 552.030, 552.040, and 552.080)

Currently, a judge may order a pretrial examination of an accused person whom the judge has reasonable cause to believe lacks mental fitness to proceed. The psychiatrist, psychologist, or physician

SPONSOR: Arthur

HANDLER: Kelly

performing the examination shall submit a report with findings, opinions, and recommendations on treatment in suitable hospitals. This act requires the examination report to contain opinions as to the accused's mental fitness to proceed in the reasonably foreseeable future and recommendations as to whether the accused, if found to lack mental fitness to proceed, should be committed to a suitable hospital for treatment or if the treatment can be provided in a county jail or other detention facility approved by the Director of the Department of Mental Health. Additionally, the report shall contain a recommendation as to whether the accused, if found to lack mental fitness to proceed and if not charged with a dangerous felony, murder in the first degree, or rape in the second degree, should be committed to a suitable hospital facility or may be appropriately treated in the community, and whether the accused can comply with bond conditions and treatment conditions.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/SBs 189, 36, & 37 (2023) and SCS/SB 387 (2023).

**CIVIL COMMITMENTS (Section 632.305)**

Under this act, no notarization requirement shall be required for an application for civil detention for evaluation and treatment or for any affidavits, declarations, or other documents supporting an application. However, such application, affidavits, declarations, or other documents shall be made under penalty of perjury.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 402 (2023) and SB 564 (2023).

**LEAD POISONING (Sections 701.336, 701.340, 701.342, 701.344, and 701.348)**

Currently, the Department of Health and Senior Services, in collaboration with the Department of Social Services and other health care organizations, shall develop an educational strategy to increase the number of children who are tested for lead poisoning under the Medicaid program. This act repeals a provision describing the goals and timelines of the educational strategy.

Under this act, every medical provider serving children shall annually provide education to all parents and guardians of children under 4 years of age regarding lead hazards and provide the option to test every child under 4 years of age with the consent of the parent or guardian. This act repeals the requirement that parents or guardians provide a written statement refusing lead testing.

This act repeals provisions requiring all children less than 6 years of age who reside or spend more than 10 hours a week in a high risk area to be annually tested for lead poisoning. Instead, every child under 6 years of age shall be annually assessed for lead poisoning risk and may be tested with the consent of the child's parent or guardian.

Finally, every child care facility located in a geographic area of high risk for lead poisoning shall, within 30 days of enrollment of a child age 12 months of age or older and under 5 years of age, require the child's parents or guardians to provide evidence of lead poisoning testing or a statement of refusal of such testing.

These provisions are identical to the provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 402 (2023), HCS/SS/SB 198 (2023), the perfected HCS/HB 906 (2023), and SCS/SB 507 (2023).

SARAH HASKINS



CCS/HCS/SB 109 - The act modifies and creates new provisions relating to natural resources.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF MINING REVENUE FROM NATIONAL FOREST RESERVES

Under the act, eighty-five percent of the total revenue of mineral products extracted from national forest reserves shall be distributed to counties where mining occurs in proportion to the minerals extracted per year in each county where mining occurs. Fifteen percent of the total revenue of such mineral products shall be distributed equally between the counties where mining does not occur. The revenue allocated to each county shall be equally divided between the public schools and roads of such county. (Section 12.070)

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 631 (2023), SCS/HCS/HB 779 (2023), HCS/HB 948 & 915 (2023), and SCS/SB 481 (2023).

#### DISTRIBUTION OF MONEYS FROM A SPECIFIED ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER TO CERTAIN SCHOOL DISTRICTS

The act provides that no money received by the Iron County School Fund from the specified administrative order issued by the Department of Natural Resources shall be included as part of the school district's local effort calculation. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education shall reimburse Iron County School District for the amount of any moneys that are or have been included in such school district's local effort. The Department of Natural Resources shall notify the Revisor of Statutes when such order is terminated as provided in the order. This provision shall expire on the last day of the fiscal year in which the Revisor receives such notification from the Department. This provision contains an emergency clause. (Section 163.024)

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 631 (202), SCS/HCS/HB 779 (2023), HCS/HB 948 & 915 (2023), and SCS/SB 481 (2023).

#### MODIFICATION OF MEMBERSHIP OF INDUSTRIAL MINERALS ADVISORY COUNCIL

Under current law, the Industrial Minerals Advisory Council has three members representing limestone quarry operators and one member each representing the clay mining, sandstone mining, sand and gravel mining, barite mining, and granite mining industries.

Under this act, there shall be eight representatives of the following industries, with no more than four appointees from any one industry: limestone quarry operators, granite mining, clay mining, sandstone mining, barite mining, other nonmetallic surface mining, or sand and gravel mining. (Section 256.710)

This provision is identical to provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 631 (2023) and SCS/HCS/HB 779 (2023).

#### FLOOD RESILIENCY ACT

This act creates "Flood Resiliency Act" and the "Flood Resiliency Program" for the purpose of increasing flood resiliency along the Missouri and Mississippi rivers and their tributaries and improving statewide flood forecasting and monitoring ability.

The state of Missouri may participate with a political subdivision in the development, construction, or renovation of a flood resiliency project, as defined in the act, if the political subdivision has a plan for such project which has been submitted to and approved by the Director of the Department of Natural Resources. Alternatively, the state may promote such project or initiate its own plan for such project. Such plan shall include a description of the flood resiliency project and the Director shall approve such a project subject to certain conditions as described in the act. Political subdivisions with approved flood

SPONSOR: Bernskoetter

HANDLER: Houx

resiliency projects and their partners may receive funds from public and private sources, including the newly created Flood Resiliency Improvement Fund, for the purpose of implementing such projects under the act. (Section 256.800)

This act is identical to provisions in SS/SB 265 (2023), SB 615 (2023), HB 1242 (2023), HB 2617 (2022) and similar to SB 984 (2022).

#### SUNSET FEE EXTENSION WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

The act extends the sunset date on certain geologic resources fees from December 31, 2025, to December 31, 2031. (Section 256.700)

The authority of the State Oil and Gas Council to revise the fee structure under the act shall expire on August 28, 2031, instead of August 28, 2025. If the Council's authority to revise the fee structure under the act expires, the fee structure in place at the time of expiration shall remain in place. (Section 259.080)

The act extends the fee on the sale of lead-acid batteries from December 31, 2023, to December 31, 2029. (Section 260.262)

The act extends the fee on the sale of tires from December 31, 2025, to December 31, 2031. (Section 260.273)

The Hazardous Waste Commission's authority to revise the fee structure for hazardous waste generators shall extend from August 28, 2024, to August 28, 2030. If the Commission's authority to revise the fee structure under the act expires, then the existing fee structure at the time of the expiration shall remain in place. (Sections 260.380 and 260.475)

Currently, fees for the transportation of radioactive waste expire on August 28, 2024. This act extends the fees until August 28, 2030. (Section 260.392)

The Missouri Mining Commission's authority to revise the fee structure under the Land Reclamation Act is extended from August 28, 2024, to August 28, 2030. If the Commission's authority to revise the fee structure under the act expires, then the existing fee structure at the time of the expiration shall remain in place. (Section 444.768)

Under the act, the expiration date of fees for surface mining under the act shall be extended from December 31, 2024, to December 31, 2030. (Section 444.772)

The Safe Drinking Water Commission's authority to revise the fee structure for customer service connections to a public water system is extended from August 28, 2024, to August 28, 2030. If the Commission's authority to revise the fee structure expires, the existing fee structure at the time of the expiration shall remain in place. (Section 640.100)

The Air Conservation Commission's authority to revise the fee structure for certain air contaminants is extended from August 28, 2024, to August 28, 2030. If the Commission's authority to revise the fee structure expires, the existing fee structure at the time of the expiration shall remain in place. (Section 643.079)

SPONSOR: Bernskoetter

HANDLER: Houx

The Clean Water Commission's authority to revise the clean water fee structure is extended from August 28, 2024, to August 28, 2030. If the Commission's authority to revise the fee structure expires, the existing fee structure at the time of the expiration shall remain in place. (Section 644.057)

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 631 (2023), SCS/HCS/HB 779 (2023), and substantially similar to SCS/SB 395 (2023).

#### REGULATION OF PRODUCTION OF MINERALS FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES

Under current law, every mine operator in the state is required to file with the Director of the Division of Mine Inspection and the Division of Taxation and Collection of the Department of Revenue a statement on forms to be prescribed and furnished in triplicate by the Director of the Division of Mine Inspection showing the total amount of minerals sold, shipped, or otherwise disposed of during the last preceding quarter-annual period. This act repeals the requirement that the statement forms be furnished in triplicate, requiring only a single form to be furnished.

This act changes the tonnage fees on various minerals which are mined or produced for commercial purposes. The act additionally adds rhyolite and cobalt to the list of minerals that are required to be assessed a tonnage fee.

The act allows the Director of the Division of Mine Inspection to announce a fee when any new mineral is mined in the state, provided the mineral is the chemical equivalent of a mineral specifically regulated pursuant to this act and the Labor and Industrial Relations Commission approves the addition.

The act increases mine inspection fee from \$10 to \$25 per quarter-annual period. Failure to pay a fee listed in this act within 30 days after the end of each quarter-annual period, may result in the imposition of a late fee equal to 10% of the unpaid amount. The Director may bring an action in the appropriate circuit court to collect any unpaid fee, late fee, interest, or attorney's fees and costs incurred directly in fee collection. Such action may be brought in the circuit court of the county in which the mine is located, or in the circuit court of Cole County. (Section 293.030)

These provisions are identical to HB 1020 (2023), and substantially similar to SB 383 (2023).

#### REGULATORY ACTION BY THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

The act provides that the Department of Natural Resources shall not take any permitting or regulatory action based solely on guidance that has not been promulgated as a regulation, unless such use of guidance is agreed to by the permittee or person subject to such regulatory action. (Section 640.023)

This provision is identical to provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 631 (2023) and SCS/HCS/HB 779 (2023).

#### MODIFICATION OF CERTAIN ENVIRONMENTAL SEVERABILITY PROVISIONS

This act modifies certain severability provisions from HB 89 (2011) regarding natural resources. (Section 640.099)

This provision is identical to provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 631 (2023), SCS/HCS/HB 779 (2023), HCS/HB 1207 & 622 (2023).

#### EARTHEN BASINS

Under the act, the construction of any earthen basin to retain and settle non-toxic, non-metallic earthen materials such as soil, silt, and rock, is excluded from the construction permit requirement where such

SPONSOR: Bernskoetter

HANDLER: Houx

permit is required to construct, build, replace or make major modification to any point source or collection system designed to convey or discharge human sewage to waters in the state. (Section 644.051)

This provision is substantially similar to SCS/HCS/HB 631 (2023), SCS/HCS/HB 779 (2023), HCS/HB 1207 & 622 (2023), SCS/SB 266 (2023).

#### CLEAN WATER FEE STRUCTURE

The Clean Water Commission's authority to revise the clean water fee structure is extended from August 28, 2024 to August 28, 2030. If the Commission's authority to revise the fee structure expires, the existing fee structure at the time of the expiration shall remain in place. (Section 644.057)

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 631 (2023), SCS/HCS/HB 779 (2023), and substantially similar to SCS/SB 395 (2023).

JULIA SHEVELEVA

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**\*\*\* SB 111 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Bernskoetter

HANDLER: Griffith

CCS/HCS/SS/SB 111 - Current law requires salaries of all elective and appointive officers and employees of the state to be paid out of the state treasury, in semimonthly or monthly installments as designated by the Commissioner of Administration. This act allows salaries to additionally be paid out biweekly.

This provision is identical to the truly agreed to and finally passed HB 131 (2023), and substantially similar to a provision in HCS/SS/SB 997 (2022), the truly agreed to and finally passed SCS/HB 2090 (2022), which was vetoed by the Governor, SB 316 (2021), a provision in the perfected SB 78 (2021), and a provision in HCS/HBs 846 & 407 (2021).

This act also eliminates the Personnel Advisory Board and gives all duties and responsibilities previously held by the board to the Director of the Personnel Division and the Commissioner of Administration. The act additionally makes the position of Director of the Personnel Division appointed by the Commissioner of Administration. The Director may be removed by the Commissioner for no reason or any reason not prohibited by law.

This provision is identical to SB 110 (2023), SCS/SB 653 (2023), HCS/HB 127 (2023), provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 475 (2023), SB 996 (2022), provisions in HCS/SS#2/SB 997 (2022), and provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SCS/HB 2090 (2022) and substantially similar to provisions in SCS/SB 187 (2023) and HB 2023 (2022).

SCOTT SVAGERA

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**\*\*\* SB 116 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Brown (16)

HANDLER: Houx

SS/SB 116 - This act repeals provisions of law relating to the notification of death filed by a funeral director with the local registrar authorizing final disposition. Additionally, this act permits funeral directors to affix a tag containing identifying information of the deceased to a container placed in the casket.

SPONSOR: Brown (16)

HANDLER: Houx

This act repeals provisions of law relating to the transportation of dead bodies and requires the Department of Health and Senior Services to issue regulations governing such transportation on common carriers in Missouri.

This act repeals provisions of law requiring any cemetery owner or operator moving a properly buried or interred body for transportation outside the cemetery to, prior to disinterment, notify the closest known living relative of the move.

Current law provides a list, in the order of priority, of next-of-kin who have the right to control the disposition of a dead human body. This act provides that the surviving spouse shall not be considered as next-of-kin if an action for dissolution of marriage has been filed and is pending in a court of competent jurisdiction. Additionally, the next-of-kin of a deceased person may delegate the final disposition of the deceased to an agent through a power of attorney.

Under this act, an individual with a superior claim to the disposition of the deceased may be notified in person or by written notice with delivery confirmation, rather than "personally served with written notice", by a person with an inferior claim who has the desire to exercise the right to control the final disposition of the deceased.

Provisions of this act are identical to HB 2163 (2022) and a provision in SB 1070 (2022) and substantially similar to provisions in SCS/HB 557 (2023).

SARAH HASKINS

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**\*\*\* SB 127 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Thompson Rehder

HANDLER: Buchheit-Courtway

CCS/SS/SCS/SB 127 - This act enacts provisions relating to the designation of infrastructure.

GERMAN HERITAGE CORRIDOR (Section 226.1150)

This act adds Perry County to the region designated as the "German Heritage Corridor of Missouri".

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/SB 139 (2023), HB 200 (2023), provisions in SCS/HB 94 et al. (2023), and provisions in HS/HB 1021 (2023).

STARS AND STRIPES HISTORIC REGION OF MISSOURI (Section 226.1160)

This act establishes the "Stars and Stripes Historic Region of Missouri". The Department of Transportation may place suitable markings and informational signs within the region, with the costs to be paid by private donation.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/SB 139 (2023) and provisions in HS/HB 1021 (2023), and similar to HB 130 (2023), provisions in SCS/HB 94 et al. (2023), SB 849 (2022), and HCS/HB 1562 (2022).

FEES FOR INFRASTRUCTURE DESIGNATIONS (Sections 227.296, 227.297, and 227.299)

This act establishes the "FA Paul Akers Jr and LCPL Jared Schmitz Memorial Sign Funding Act". The act provides that beginning August 28, 2023, all costs associated with the designation of bridges or highways honoring deceased Missouri veterans who died in the line of duty, Missouri members of the Armed Forces who are missing in action, deceased Missouri law enforcement officers who died in the line

SPONSOR: Thompson Rehder

HANDLER: Buchheit-Courtway

of duty, or deceased Missouri firefighters who died in the line of duty shall be paid by the Department of Transportation.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/SB 139 (2023) and provisions in SCS/HB 94 et al. (2023), and similar to HCS/HBs 882 & 518 (2023) and provisions in HCS/HB 805 (2023).

#### MARINE LCPL JARED SCHMITZ MEMORIAL BRIDGE (Section 227.441)

This act specifies that the signs designating "Marine LCPL Jared Schmitz Memorial Bridge" in St. Charles County shall be placed along Interstate 70 as close to the bridge as practicable.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/HB 94 et al. (2023) and provisions in HS/HB 1021 (2023).

#### OFFICER BLAKE SNYDER MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.539)

This act modifies the portion of State Highway 30 in St. Louis County designated as "Officer Blake Snyder Memorial Highway".

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/HB 94 et al. (2023) and provisions in HS/HB 1021 (2023).

#### REV DR MARTIN LUTHER KING JR MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.798)

This act designates the "Rev Dr Martin Luther King Jr Memorial Highway" in Poplar Bluff in Butler County.

This provisions are identical to provisions in HB 1035 (2023) and provisions in SCS/HB 94 et al. (2023).

#### DON WELGE MEMORIAL BRIDGE (Section 227.818)

This act designates the Missouri portion of the new bridge on State Highway 51 crossing over the Mississippi River in Perry County to the Missouri/Illinois state line as the "Don Welge Memorial Bridge".

The act directs the Missouri Department of Transportation to collaborate with the Illinois Department of Transportation in establishing and maintaining signs designating the bridge, with the costs to be paid by private donation.

These provisions are similar to HB 201 (2023) and HB 487 (2023), and provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/SB 139 (2023), and identical to provisions in SCS/HB 94 et al. (2023), and provisions in HS/HB 1021 (2023).

#### POLICE SGT HERSCHEL TURNER JR MEMORIAL BRIDGE (Section 227.819)

This act designates the "Police SGT Herschel Turner Jr Memorial Bridge" in St. Louis County.

These provisions are identical to HB 67 (2023), provisions in SCS/HB 94 et al. (2023), and provisions in HS/HB 1021 (2023).

#### JAMES W BROOKS MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.820)

This act designates "James W Brooks Memorial Highway" in St. Louis City and St. Louis County.

SPONSOR: Thompson Rehder

HANDLER: Buchheit-Courtway

These provisions are identical to SB 216 (2023), provisions in SCS/HB 94 et al. (2023), and provisions in HS/HB 1021 (2023).

**SGT JAMES L SHIPLEY MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.821)**

This act designates the "SGT James L Shipley Memorial Highway" in Moniteau County.

These provisions are identical to HB 44 (2023), provisions in SCS/HB 94 et al. (2023), and provisions in HS/HB 1021 (2023).

**REPRESENTATIVE TOM HANNEGAN MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.823)**

This act designates the "Representative Tom Hannegan Memorial Highway" in St. Charles County.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/HB 94 et al. (2023), and provisions in HS/HB 1021 (2023).

**POLICE OFFICER BLAIZE MADRID-EVANS MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.824)**

This act designates the "Police Officer Blaize Madrid-Evans Memorial Highway" in Jackson County.

These provisions are identical to HB 746 (2023), provisions in SCS/HB 94 et al. (2023), and provisions in HS/HB 1021 (2023).

**DET. ANTONIO VALENTINE MEMORIAL BRIDGE (Section 227.825)**

This act designates the "Det. Antonio Valentine Memorial Bridge" in St. Louis and Jefferson Counties.

These provisions are identical to HB 528 (2023) and provisions in SCS/HB 94 et al. (2023), and substantially similar to provisions in HS/HB 1021 (2023).

**CPL BEN COOPER MEMORIAL BRIDGE (Section 227.826)**

This act designates the "CPL Ben Cooper Memorial Bridge" in Newton County.

These provisions are identical to SB 518 (2023), HB 547 (2023), provisions in SCS/HB 94 et al. (2023), and provisions in HS/HB 1021 (2023).

**OFFICER TIMOTHY NIELSON MEMORIAL BRIDGE (Section 227.827)**

This act designates the "Officer Timothy Nielson Memorial Bridge" in Newton County.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HS/HB 1021 (2023), and provisions in SCS/HB 94 et al. (2023).

**CPL HOMER HOOVER SCHULTZ MEMORIAL PARKWAY (Section 227.828)**

This act designates the "CPL Homer Hoover Schultz Memorial Highway" in Pulaski County.

These provisions are identical to HB 1055 (2023), provisions in SCS/HB 94 et al. (2023), and provisions in HS/HB 1021 (2023).

**JOHN WALTER BASYE MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.829)**

This act designates the portion of Business Highway 61 in Pike County from its intersection with

SPONSOR: Thompson Rehder

HANDLER: Buchheit-Courtway

Airport Road continuing south to its intersection with Missouri Route 161 as "John Walter Basye Memorial Highway".

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/HB 94 et al. (2023), and provisions in HS/HB 1021 (2023).

**OFFICER WALTER W FARROW MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.831)**

This act designates the portion of State Highway A from State Highway 42 continuing west to Boeckman Bridge Road in Miller County the "Officer Walter W Farrow Memorial Highway".

These provisions are identical to HB 1166 (2023), provisions in SCS/HB 94 et al. (2023), and provisions in HS/HB 1021 (2023).

**SAM SANTHUFF MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.832)**

This act designates the portion of State Highway F from Gaylord Drive continuing east to Westminster Avenue in the City of Fulton in Callaway County the "Sam Santhuff Memorial Highway".

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/HB 94 et al. (2023), and provisions in HS/HB 1021 (2023).

**ETHEL HEDGEMON LYLE MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.835)**

This act designates the portion of Interstate 70 from the Tenth Street ramp to Interstate 70 continuing west to Salisbury Street in the City of St. Louis as "Ethel Hedgemon Lyle Memorial Highway".

These provisions are similar to provisions in SCS/HB 94 et al. (2023), and provisions in HS/HB 1021 (2023).

**KAITLYN ANDERSON MEMORIAL BRIDGE (Section 227.836)**

This act designates the bridge on Telegraph Road passing over Interstate 255 in St. Louis County the "Kaitlyn Anderson Memorial Bridge".

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/HB 94 et al. (2023), and provisions in HS/HB 1021 (2023).

**OFFICER DANIEL VASQUEZ MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.837)**

This act designates the portion of State Highway 210 from CST Diamond Parkway continuing east to CST Choteau Trafficway in Clay County as "Officer Daniel Vasquez Memorial Highway".

These provisions are similar to provisions in SCS/HB 94 et al. (2023), and provisions in HS/HB 1021 (2023).

ERIC VANDER WEERD

SPONSOR: Eslinger

HANDLER: Kelly

HS/HCS/SS/SB 138 - This act modifies and creates new provisions relating to agriculture.



SPONSOR: Eslinger

HANDLER: Kelly

#### STATE COORDINATE SYSTEM

This act repeals provisions relating to the "Missouri Coordinate System of 1927" and the "Missouri Coordinate System of 1983" and creates the "Missouri State Plane Coordinate System". The system may have one or more projection zone layers. Each layer shall:

- Be covered by geodetically reference mapping projections adopted and supported by the Nation Geodetic Survey;
- Be identified by the geodetic datum; and
- Remain uniquely and consistently defined throughout its implementation within a particular layer.

This act modifies provisions relating to coordinate distances and measurement values as provided in the act. This act shall not be construed to prohibit the appropriate use of other geodetic reference networks. (Sections 60.401 to 60.510)

This provision is identical to provisions SS/HB 202 (2023), SB 403 (2023), SB 1026 (2022) and to provisions in HB 2364 (2022), similar to provisions in HCS/HB 47 & 638 (2023).

#### WATERWAYS AND PORTS TRUST FUND

This act establishes the "Waterways and Ports Trust Fund". The fund shall consist of moneys appropriated to it by the General Assembly, and may also receive money from federal, private, or other sources.

Moneys in the fund shall be withdrawn only upon appropriation by the General Assembly, to be administered by the Highways and Transportation Commission and the Department of Transportation, for the purposes of developing a statewide plan for waterborne commerce and reviewing plans of local or regional port authorities for major public capital improvements to encourage coordination with the statewide plan.

The act specifies eligibility requirements for a project to be eligible to receive an appropriation from the fund.

This act shall terminate on August 28, 2033, pending the discharge of moneys from the fund. The fund shall be dissolved on December 31, 2033, with the unencumbered balance being transferred to the General Revenue Fund. (Section 68.080)

This provision is identical to provisions in SS/HB 202 (2023), SB 265 (2023), substantially similar to provisions in HB 476 (2023) and HB 491 (2023).

#### TAX CREDIT FOR ETHANOL BLEND AND BIODIESEL FUEL

Current law authorizes a tax credit for all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2023, for the sale of higher ethanol blend fuel and biodiesel fuel and for the production of biodiesel fuel. This act provides that any taxpayer with a tax year beginning prior to January 1, 2023, but ending during the 2023 calendar year shall be allowed a tax credit for the amount of fuel sold or produced during the portion of such tax year that occurs during the 2023 calendar year.

Additionally, current law authorizing a tax credit for the production of biodiesel fuel limits the maximum amount of tax credits that may be authorized in a fiscal year to \$4 million. This act increases such annual limit to \$5.5 million and removes a provision requiring the Department of Revenue to

SPONSOR: Eslinger

HANDLER: Kelly

apportion tax credits among biodiesel producers applying for such tax credits.

Finally, a provision of current law authorizing any unused amounts of tax credits for the production of biodiesel fuel to be authorized as tax credits for the sale of biodiesel blend, and vice versa, is repealed. (Sections 135.772, 135.775, 135.778)

These provisions are identical to provisions in SS/HB 202 (2023), HCS/SS/SCS/SB 92 (2023), SS/SB 519 (2023) and HCS/HB 925 (2023).

#### BUSINESS INCOME DEDUCTION

Current law authorizes an income tax deduction for a percentage of a taxpayer's business deduction from certain combined sources. This act adds the total combined profit as reported on an IRS Schedule F form and Form 4835. (Section 143.022)

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SS#3/SCS/SB 131 (2023), HCS/SS/SCS/SB 133 (2023), HS/HCS/HB 356 (2023), and HCS/HB 1023 (2023).

#### TAX CREDIT FOR CERTAIN FARMERS

This act authorizes an income tax deduction for farm owners who sell, lease, or participate in a crop-share arrangement with a beginning farmer, as such terms are defined in the act.

The amount of the deduction shall be equal to 1) the portion of capital gains received from the sale of farmland to a beginning farmer, as described in the act; 2) the portion of cash rent income received from the lease or rental of farmland to a beginning farmer, not to exceed \$25,000 in a tax year; and 3) the portion of income received from the crop-share arrangement with a beginning farmer, not to exceed \$25,000 in a tax year. (Section 143.121)

This provision is identical to provisions in SS/HB 202 (2023), substantially similar to provisions in SB 618 (2023), SB 588 (2023), SB 548 (2023), SB 498 (2023), SB 452 (2023), and similar to HCS/HB 1023 (2023), SB 278 (2023), HCS/SS/SCS/SB 100 (2023), HCS/SS/SB 25 (2023), a provision in HB 1375 (2023), HB 1126 (2023), and HCS/HB 1076 (2023).

#### DUTIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, INCLUDING MODIFICATION OF FEE STRUCTURES

The act repeals certain provisions related to egg sales and licensing, metrology, and propane fees.

This act repeals the current annual licensing fees of eggs within the Department of Agriculture and creates provisions regarding the fee amounts of certain licenses relating to the sale of eggs. The Director of the Department of Agriculture shall have the authority to assess egg licensing fees as described in the act. (Sections 196.311 and 196.316)

Under the act, the testing fee of liquefied petroleum meters shall not exceed \$400, instead of \$75. The act repeals a provision relating to such testing fees. The total expenses related to metrology calibrations shall not exceed \$500 per calibration, instead of \$125. (Sections 323.100, 413.225)

These provisions are identical to HCS/HB 467 (2023), provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 631 (2023), SCS/HCS/HB 779 (2023), SB 335 (2023).

SPONSOR: Eslinger

HANDLER: Kelly

#### FLOOD RESILIENCY ACT

This act creates "Flood Resiliency Act" and the "Flood Resiliency Program" for the purpose of increasing flood resiliency along the Missouri and Mississippi rivers and their tributaries and improving statewide flood forecasting and monitoring ability.

The state of Missouri may participate with a political subdivision in the development, construction, or renovation of a flood resiliency project, as defined in the act, if the political subdivision has a plan for such project which has been submitted to and approved by the Director of the Department of Natural Resources. Alternatively, the state may promote such project or initiate its own plan for such project. Such plan shall include a description of the flood resiliency project, as described in the act, and the Director shall approve such a project subject to certain conditions as described in the act. Political subdivisions with approved flood resiliency projects and their partners may receive funds from public and private sources, including the newly created Flood Resiliency Improvement Fund, for the purpose of implementing such projects under the act. (Section 256.800)

This provision is identical to provisions in SS/HB 202 (2023), SB 615 (2023), a provision in SS/SB 265 (2023), HB 1242 (2023), HB 2617 (2022) and similar to SB 984 (2022).

#### MISSOURI HARDWOOD PRODUCT PROMOTION FUND

This act requires the Department of Economic Development to promote Missouri hardwood forest products and educate the public on the value and benefit of such products.

This act creates the "Missouri Hardwood Forest Product Promotion Fund". Money in the fund shall be used to promote and educate about Missouri hardwood forest products.

This act shall automatically sunset six years after the effective date of the act unless reauthorized by the General Assembly. (Section 262.911)

This provision is identical to provisions in SS/HB 202 (2023), HCS/SS/SB 138 (2023), HB 1096 (2023).

#### PESTICIDE CERTIFICATION AND TRAINING

This act modifies the effective date of the enactment, repeal, and re-enactment of certain provisions relating to pesticide certification and training from January 1, 2024 to January 1, 2025. (Section 281.102)

This provision is identical to SB 570 (2023), HCS/HB 467 (2023), HB 1022 (2023).

#### LOG TRUCK REQUIREMENTS

This act modifies the requirements of log trucks to have a total weight of up to 109,600 lbs., instead of 105,000 lbs. (Section 304.180)

This provision is identical to provisions in SS/HB 202 (2023).

#### VETERINARY STUDENT LOAN REPAYMENT PROGRAM

This act modifies provisions relating to the Large Animal Veterinary Medicine Loan Repayment Program.

Under the act, the Missouri Department of Agriculture shall not grant repayment for more than twelve veterinarians each year, instead of six.

SPONSOR: Eslinger

HANDLER: Kelly

The act renames the "Dr. Merrill Townley Large Animal Veterinary Student Loan Program" to the "Dr. Merrill Townley and Dr. Dan Brown Large Animal Veterinary Student Loan Program".

The act expands the sources of funding for the Program to include any private grant, gift, donation, device, or bequest of moneys, funds, real or personal property, or other assets.

Under the act, a qualified applicant may receive financial assistance under the Program up to thirty thousand dollars for each academic year, instead of twenty thousand dollars, provided that the cumulative total shall not exceed one hundred twenty thousand dollars per qualified applicant, instead of eighty thousand dollars.

The act provides that up to twelve, instead of six, qualified applicants per academic year may be awarded loans under the Program. The Department may increase the number of qualified applicants above twelve that may be awarded such loans per academic year if the amount of any additional moneys received from private contributions or other assets deposited in the Veterinary Student Loan Payment Fund allows the full funding of such increase in the number of applicants.

Finally, under the act, for each year of qualified employment that each individual contracts to serve in an area of defined need, the Department shall forgive up to thirty thousand dollars with accrued interest, instead of twenty thousand dollars, as provided under the act. (Sections 340.341, 340.345, 340.381, 340.384, 340.387)

These provisions are identical to SS/HB 202 (2023), provisions in TAT/SB/SCS/HCS/HB 417 (2023), and substantially similar to provisions in HB 403 (2023) and SB 529 (2023).

#### REPEALS CERTAIN PROVISIONS RELATING TO HEMP

This act repeals provisions relating to regulation of industrial hemp. (Sections 195.203 to 195.773)

These provisions are identical to provisions in SS/HB 202 (2023), SB 209 (2023).

Additionally, this act repeals current law authorizing the cultivation, possession, and use of hemp extract for treatment of intractable epilepsy. (Section 261.265)

These provisions are identical to provisions in SS/HB 202 (2023), SB 546 (2023), and HB 644 (2023).  
JULIA SHEVELEVA

SPONSOR: Bean

HANDLER: Griffith

CCS/SS/SB 139 - This act enacts provisions relating to state designations.

#### STEM WEEK (Section 9.138)

This act requires the Governor to annually issue a proclamation setting apart the first week of March as "Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) Week" rather than "Math, Engineering, Technology, and Science (METS) Week".

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/HB 502 (2023) and provisions in HS/HB 1021

SPONSOR: Bean  
(2023).

HANDLER: Griffith

STATE LEGISLATOR REMEMBRANCE MONTH (Section 9.368)

This act designates January of each year as "State Legislator Remembrance Month" in memory of all state legislators who died while in office.

These provisions are identical to HB 817 (2023).

WOMEN VETERANS APPRECIATION DAY (Section 9.369)

This act designates June 12 of each year as "Women Veterans Appreciation Day".

These provisions are identical to HB 212 (2023) and provisions in HS/HB 1021 (2023).

BREAST CANCER AWARENESS DAY (Section 9.371)

This act designates the first Saturday of October of each year as "Breast Cancer Awareness Day".

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023) and provisions in HB 436 (2023).

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS DAY (Section 9.372)

This act designates the third Saturday of October of each year as "Domestic Violence Awareness Day".

These provisions are similar to HB 434 (2023) and HB 877 (2023).

ALBERT PUJOLS DAY (Section 9.373)

This act designates January 16 of each year as "Albert Pujols Day".

These provisions are identical to HB 999 (2023).

SHELLEY V. KRAEMER DAY (Section 9.374)

This act designates May 3 of each year as "Shelley v. Kraemer Day".

These provisions are identical to HB 921 (2023).

K.C. WOLF DAY (Section 9.377)

This act designates November 23 of each year as "K.C. Wolf Day".

These provisions are identical to HB 920 (2023) and provisions in HS/HB 1021 (2023).

LLOYD GAINES DAY (Section 9.378)

This act designates March 19 as "Lloyd Gaines Day".

These provisions are identical to HB 963 (2023).

ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER HERITAGE MONTH (Section 9.379)

This act designates the month of May as "Asian and Pacific Islander Heritage Month".

These provisions are identical to HB 1051 (2023).

SPONSOR: Bean

HANDLER: Griffith

**BAKER SERVICE APPRECIATION DAY (Section 9.387)**

This act designates April 16 of each year as "Baker Service Appreciation Day".

**OFFICIAL STATE RIFLE (Section 10.246)**

This act designates the Hawken rifle as the official state rifle.

These provisions are identical to HB 224 (2023), HB 530 (2023), and provisions in HS/HB 1021 (2023).

**UFO CAPITALS OF MISSOURI (Section 10.247)**

This act designates the city of Piedmont and the county of Wayne as the "UFO Capitals of Missouri".

These provisions are identical to HB 1261 (2023) and provisions in HS/HB 1021 (2023).

**GERMAN HERITAGE CORRIDOR (Section 226.1150)**

This act adds Perry County to the region designated as the "German Heritage Corridor of Missouri".

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/SCS/SB 127 (2023), HB 200 (2023), provisions in SCS/HB 94 et al. (2023), and provisions in HS/HB 1021 (2023).

**STARS AND STRIPES HISTORIC REGION OF MISSOURI (Section 226.1160)**

This act establishes the "Stars and Stripes Historic Region of Missouri". The Department of Transportation may place suitable markings and informational signs within the region, with the costs to be paid by private donation.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/SCS/SB 127 (2023) and provisions in HS/HB 1021 (2023), and similar to HB 130 (2023), provisions in SCS/HB 94 et al. (2023), SB 849 (2022), and HCS/HB 1562 (2022).

**FEES FOR INFRASTRUCTURE DESIGNATIONS (Sections 227.296, 227.297, and 227.299)**

This act establishes the "FA Paul Akers Jr and LCPL Jared Schmitz Memorial Sign Funding Act". The act provides that beginning August 28, 2023, all costs associated with the designation of bridges or highways honoring deceased Missouri veterans who died in the line of duty, Missouri members of the Armed Forces who are missing in action, deceased Missouri law enforcement officers who died in the line of duty, or deceased Missouri firefighters who died in the line of duty shall be paid by the Department of Transportation.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/SCS/SB 127 (2023) and provisions in SCS/HB 94 et al. (2023), and similar to HCS/HBs 882 & 518 (2023) and provisions in HCS/HB 805 (2023).

**DON WELGE MEMORIAL BRIDGE (Section 227.822)**

This act designates the Missouri portion of the new bridge on State Highway 51 crossing over the Mississippi River in Perry County to the Missouri/Illinois state line as the "Don Welge Memorial Bridge".

The act directs the Missouri Department of Transportation to collaborate with the Illinois Department

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HANDLER: Griffith

of Transportation in establishing and maintaining signs designating the bridge, with the costs to be paid by private donation.

These provisions are identical to HB 201 (2023) and HB 487 (2023), and substantially similar to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/SCS/SB 127 (2023), provisions in SCS/HB 94 et al. (2023), and provisions in HS/HB 1021 (2023).

MAJOR LEE BERRA MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.834)

This act designates "Major Lee Berra Memorial Highway" in St. Louis County.

These provisions are identical to HB 1035 (2023) and provisions in HS/HB 1021 (2023).

ERIC VANDER WEERD

SPONSOR: Black

HANDLER: Coleman

CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 157 - This act modifies several provisions relating to the professions requiring licensure, including: (1) opioid overdoses; (2) health professional loans and grants; (3) advance health care directives; (4) death certificates; (5) advanced practice registered nurses; (6) prescription labeling requirements; (7) pesticide certification and training; (8) tattooing; (9) animal chiropractic practitioners; (10) assistant physicians; (11) the Interstate Medical Licensure Compact; (12) physical therapists; (13) physician assistants; (14) professional counselors; (15) social workers; (16) the administration of medications by pharmacists; and (17) nursing home administrators.

OPIOID OVERDOSES (Sections 190.255 and 195.206)

Currently, qualified first responders may obtain and administer naloxone to a person suffering from an apparent narcotic or opiate-related overdose. This act allows first responders to obtain and administer any drug or device approved by the FDA to block the effects of an opioid overdose. Licensed drug distributors or pharmacies may sell such drugs or devices to first responders for this purpose.

Under current law, state or local law enforcement agency staff members are required to act under the directives and protocols of a medical director of a local licensed ground ambulance service in order to administer naloxone or similar drugs or devices to a person suffering from an apparent narcotic or opiate-related overdose. Under this act, state or local law enforcement agency staff members would not need to act under such directives and protocols to administer naloxone or similar drugs or devices.

This act modifies the definition of "opioid antagonist" in a statute relating to standing orders for opioid antagonists. Currently, opioid antagonists are defined as naloxone hydrochloride and this act adds any other drug or device approved by the FDA that blocks the effect of an opioid overdose.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023) and SCS/HCS/HBs 117, 343, & 1091 (2023) and substantially similar to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 70 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SB 24 (2023), and the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 186 (2023).

HEALTH PROFESSIONAL LOANS AND GRANTS (Sections 191.430-191.450, 191.592, 191.600, 191.828, 191.831, 335.203, and 335.205 and the repeal of Sections 191.500-191.550 and

SPONSOR: Black  
335.212-335.257)

HANDLER: Coleman

This act repeals current law relating to student loans for certain health professional students and establishes the "Health Professional Loan Repayment Program". Under this program, the Department of Health and Senior Services shall provide forgivable loans in order to repay existing loans for eligible educational expenses for health professional students.

The Director of the Department shall have the discretion to select the health professionals who are eligible for the forgivable loans in accordance with the greatest need in the best interest of the public. Individuals receiving loans under this program shall agree to serve at least 2 years in an area of defined need as a condition of receipt of the funds, among other criteria that must be met as delineated in the act. An individual who fails to uphold the loan agreement shall be liable for the amount paid to the individual by the Department under this program. Furthermore, if an individual breaches a written contract executed pursuant to this provision by failing to begin or complete his or her service obligation, the state shall be entitled to recover from such person an amount equal to:

- The total amount of the loan awarded by the Department or, if the Department had already awarded partial forgiveness at the time of the breach, the amount of the loan not yet forgiven;
- The interest on the amount that would be payable if at the time the loan was awarded it was a loan bearing interest at the maximum prevailing rate as determined by the Treasurer of the United States;
- An amount equal to any damages incurred by the Department as a result of the breach; and
- Any legal fees or associated costs incurred by the Department or the state of Missouri in the collection of damages.

The act additionally creates the Health Professional Loan Incentive Fund for the purpose of allowing the Department to provide loans under this provision. The fund will consist of funds appropriated to it by the General Assembly.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 402 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 106 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 70 (2023), and HB 542 (2023) and substantially similar to SB 555 (2023).

This act establishes a medical residency grant program to award grants, subject to appropriation, for eligible entities for the purpose of establishing and funding new general primary care and psychiatry medical residency positions in Missouri and continuing the funding of the new positions for the duration of the residency. Funding shall be available for 3 years for residency positions in family medicine, general internal medicine, and general pediatrics. The Department of Health and Senior Services shall establish criteria for the grants as described in the act and report on the program to the General Assembly.

This provision expires on January 1, 2038.

This provision has an emergency clause.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/HCS/HB 417 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 106 (2023), the truly agreed to and



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HANDLER: Coleman

finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023), and the perfected HCS/HB 1162 (2023) and similar to HB 1179 (2023).

The act modifies the Nursing Education Incentive Program. Under current law, grant awards made under the program are limited to \$150,000. This act repeals that limit. Additionally, the State Board of Nursing is required to collect, at the time of any license application or license renewal application, a Nursing Education Incentive Program surcharge from each person licensed or relicensed as a nurse under Missouri law. Such surcharge shall be equal to \$1 for practical nurses and \$5 for registered professional nurses.

The act repeals the Nursing Student Loan Program and the Nursing Student Loan Repayment Program.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 402 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/HCS/HB 417 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 70 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 106 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023), HB 775 (2023), and SB 552 (2023).

ADVANCE HEALTH CARE DIRECTIVES (Section 1 and the repeal of Section 192.530 as enacted by the TATFP SS/HB 402)

This act repeals a provision of law relating to voluntary nonopioid directives as enacted by the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 402 (2023).

This act requires the Department of Health and Senior Services to include on its website an advance health care directive form and directions for completing such form, as described in the act.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 70 (2023) and the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SB 24 (2023).

DEATH CERTIFICATES (Section 193.145 and 193.265)

Currently, all data providers in the death registration process shall be required to use the electronic death registration system, with exceptions. This act repeals provisions of current law permitting a funeral director to enter data into the electronic death registration system and presenting the signed cause of death certificate to the local registrar if the person or entity certifying the cause of death is not part of the electronic system, as well as repeals provisions permitting the state registrar to adopt pilot programs until the electronic death registration system is certified.

Currently, a certified copy of a death record by a local registrar can only be issued within 24 hours of receipt of the record by the local registrar, including computer generated certifications of death records. Under this act, a certified copy of a death record can only be issued after acceptance and registration with the state registrar.

These provisions are identical to provisions of SB 421 (2023).

ADVANCED PRACTICE REGISTERED NURSES (Sections 195.070, 334.104, 335.016, 335.019, 335.036, 335.046, 335.051, 335.056, 335.076, 335.086, and 335.175)

This act modifies licensing and collaborative practice arrangements for advanced practice registered

SPONSOR: Black

HANDLER: Coleman

nurses (APRNs). Under this act, an APRN may prescribe Schedule II controlled substances for hospice patients, as described in the act. Additionally, collaborative practice arrangements between the APRN and the collaborating physician may waive geographic proximity requirements, as described in the act, including when the arrangement outlines the use of telehealth and when the APRN is providing services in a correctional center. Collaborating physicians or designated physicians shall be present with the APRN for sufficient periods of time, at least once every two weeks, to participate in chart reviews and supervision.

Currently, an APRN shall practice with the collaborating physician continuously present for a one-month period when entering into an arrangement with the physician. This act waives that requirement when a primary care or behavioral health physician enters into an arrangement with a primary care or behavioral health APRN, the physician is new to the patient population, and the APRN is familiar with the patient population.

Currently, a nurse may be licensed to practice professional or practical nursing. This act adds a license to practice advanced practice nursing and modifies the definitions of APRN and the practice of professional nursing. Additionally, this act specifies the requirements for the advanced practice nursing license, including the requirement that an applicant first hold a current registered professional nurse license, and have completed certain graduate-level programs and certifications, or hold a document of recognition to practice as an APRN that is current as of August 28, 2023. License renewals for APRN licenses and registered professional nurse licenses shall occur at the same time and failure to renew and maintain the registered professional nurse license or failure to provide evidence of an active required certification shall result in the expiration of the APRN license. This act further modifies the names of the specific certifying organizations for nursing specialties.

Under this act, the State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts shall make information publicly available about which physicians and other health care providers have entered into collaborative practice arrangements.

These provisions are identical to provisions of the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 402 (2023), HCS/SS/SCS/SB 70 (2023), and SS/HCS/HBs 115 & 99 (2023), substantially similar to SCS/SB 79 (2023) and HCS/HB 271 (2023), and similar to provisions in HB 1578 (2022) and HB 693 (2019).

#### **PRESCRIPTION LABELING REQUIREMENTS (Sections 195.100 and 334.735)**

Currently, the name of the collaborating physician for an advanced practice registered nurse or physician assistant shall be included on any label of a controlled substance sold or dispensed by a pharmacist. This act repeals this requirement and only the name of the prescribing health care provider is needed.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 402 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 70 (2023), SB 551 (2023), and the perfected HB 1102 (2023).

#### **PESTICIDE CERTIFICATION AND TRAINING (Section 281.102)**

This act extends the effective date for implementation of certain provisions relating to pesticide certification and training from January 1, 2024 to January 1, 2025.

This provision is identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed HS/HCS/SS/SB 138

SPONSOR: Black  
(2023) and SB 570 (2023).

HANDLER: Coleman

#### TATTOOING (Section 324.520)

This act modifies the laws regulating tattooing in Missouri by modifying the definition of tattooing to include the insertion of ink with the aid of needles or blades using hand-held or machine-powered instruments, as well as including marks made for cosmetic, scar coverage, or other corrective purposes on the face or body of another by the insertion of a pigment, ink, or both under the skin with the aid of needles.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 70 (2023) and HCS/HBs 45 & 1066 (2023) and similar to SB 605 (2023).

#### ANIMAL CHIROPRACTIC PRACTITIONERS (Sections 331.020, 331.060, and 340.200-240.222)

This act allows animal chiropractic practitioners to engage in the practice of animal chiropractic without being licensed or regulated as a veterinarian. An "animal chiropractic practitioner" is defined in the act as either a licensed veterinarian or an individual who is licensed by the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners, who is certified by a veterinary chiropractic association, who has graduated from a certification course in animal chiropractic with at least 210 hours of instruction, and whose practice shall be regulated by the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners. Animal chiropractic practitioners shall not engage in the practice of animal chiropractic without a patient referral from a licensed veterinarian with a current veterinarian-client-patient relationship.

These provisions are identical to SCS/SB 471 (2023) and HCS/HB 88 (2023).

#### ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS (Section 334.036)

Currently, a requirement for licensure as an assistant physician is that the applicant must be a graduate of any medical school. This act provides that the applicant must be a graduate of a medical school accredited by certain organizations listed in the act. This act repeals a provision of law that authorizes an assistant physician collaborative practice arrangement in any pilot project areas established in which assistant physicians may practice.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 402 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 70 (2023), and the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HCS/HBs 115 & 99 (2023) and substantially similar to SS#2/SCS/SB 938 (2022).

#### INTERSTATE MEDICAL LICENSURE COMPACT (Sections 334.043 and 334.1600-334.1720)

This act modifies provisions relating to physician licensure reciprocity. Under this act, those applicants for licensure who are licensed in another state, territory, or branch or unit of the military for at least one year may submit to the State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts an application and proof of current licensure. The Board shall, within 6 months of receipt of the application, waive any examination, educational, or experience requirements for licensure in this state as described in the act, but may require the applicant to take and pass an examination specific to the laws of Missouri. In the case of an applicant who is a nonresident or resident military spouse, the Board shall waive any examination, educational, or experience requirements for licensure within 30 days of receipt of the application.

Additionally, this act adopts the "Interstate Medical Licensure Compact". The purpose of the compact is to strengthen access to health care and streamline the licensure process. The compact sets forth the requirements to be met in order for a state to join the compact. Each member state shall require an

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HANDLER: Coleman

applicant for a physician license to obtain or retain a license in the state of principal residence and meet that state's qualifications for licensure or renewal of licensure as well as all other applicable laws. Physicians seeking to practice in member states shall obtain an expedited license with the board of the principal state and register to receive a license with a member state. This license shall authorize the physician to practice medicine in the issuing state. An expedited license shall be terminated if the physician fails to maintain a license in the state of principal licensure.

The compact creates a joint public agency known as the Interstate Medical Licensure Compact Commission. The Commission has powers and duties listed in the compact and shall enforce the provisions and rules of the compact. The compact shall come into effect on the date on which the compact is enacted into law in the seventh member state. Any member state may withdraw from the compact by enacting a statute repealing the same. The compact shall be binding upon member states and shall supersede any conflict with state law.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 70 (2023), HB 285 (2023), HB 348 (2023), and HB 407 (2023) and substantially similar to SB 393 (2023).

#### PHYSICAL THERAPISTS (Sections 334.100, 334.506, and 334.613)

This act modifies provisions relating to the practice of physical therapy. Under this act, physical therapists with a doctorate of physical therapy or 5 years of clinical experience may evaluate and initiate treatment on a patient without a prescription or referral from an approved health care provider. Physical therapists may provide certain educational information, fitness or wellness programs, screenings, and consultations without a prescription or referral regardless of whether a patient is symptomatic.

This act repeals provisions limiting the ability of a physical therapist to examine and treat certain conditions or injuries without a prescription or referral. Under this act, physical therapists shall refer to an approved health care provider patients with certain conditions, including those with conditions beyond the scope of practice of physical therapy, as well as any patient who does not demonstrate measurable or functional improvement within ten visits or 30 days, whichever occurs first.

A physical therapist shall consult with an approved health care provider after ten visits or 30 days, whichever occurs first, before continuing physical therapy if a patient's condition has improved and the physical therapist believes that continued physical therapy is reasonable and necessary. The physical therapist shall provide the provider certain information specified in the act during such consultation and continued physical therapy shall proceed in accordance with input from the provider. The physical therapist shall notify the provider of continuing physical therapy every 10 visits or 30 days unless the provider directs otherwise. This provision shall not apply to physical therapy services performed within a primary or secondary school for individuals under 21.

This act allows the Board of Registration for the Healing Arts to file a complaint against a physical therapist for evaluating or treating a patient in a manner inconsistent with provisions of the act and existing law governing the scope of practice for physical therapists, rather than allowing the Board to file a complaint for practicing or offering to practice independent of a prescription and the direction of certain health care providers listed in current law.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HCS/HBs 115 & 99 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 106 (2023), and the truly agreed to

SPONSOR: Black

HANDLER: Coleman

and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 70 (2023), substantially similar to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SB 51 (2023), and similar to provisions in HB 144 (2023), SB 205 (2023), HB 1555 (2022), and HCS/SB 330 (2021).

#### PHYSICIAN ASSISTANTS (Sections 334.735 and 334.747)

This act authorizes a collaborative practice arrangement between a physician assistant and a physician to delegate prescriptive authority to physician assistant for Schedule II controlled substances for hospice patients and limits prescriptions for Schedule III narcotics to a 5-day supply without refill, as described in the act.

Collaborating physicians or designated physicians shall be present with the physician assistant for sufficient periods of time, at least once every two weeks, to participate in chart reviews and supervision.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 402 (2023).

#### PROFESSIONAL COUNSELORS (Sections 337.510 and 337.550)

This act modifies provisions relating to license reciprocity for professional counselors. Currently, those applicants who are licensed in another state or territory may receive a license in this state if they are approved or in good standing with certain professional organizations. This act repeals this provision and implements a provision permitting any person who, for at least one year, has held a valid, current license issued by another state, a branch or unit of the military, a U.S. territory, or the District of Columbia, to apply for an equivalent Missouri license through the Committee for Professional Counselors, subject to procedures and limitations as provided in the act.

This act adopts the "Counseling Interstate Compact". The purpose of the compact is to facilitate the interstate practice of licensed professional counselors with the goal of improving public access to professional counseling services. The compact sets forth the requirements to be met in order for a state to join the compact. Each member state shall require an applicant for a professional counselor license to obtain or retain a license in the home state and meet the home state's qualifications for licensure or renewal of licensure as well as all other applicable state laws.

The compact creates a joint public agency known as the Counseling Compact Commission. The Commission has powers and duties as listed in the compact and shall enforce the provisions and rules of the compact. The Commission shall provide for the development, maintenance, and utilization of a coordinated database and reporting system containing licenses, adverse actions, and investigative information on all licensed individuals in member states.

The compact shall come into effect on the date on which the compact is enacted into law in the tenth member state. Any member state may withdraw from the compact by enacting a statute repealing the same. The compact shall be binding upon member states and shall supersede any conflict with state law.

These provisions are substantially similar to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 70 (2023) and HB 2749 (2022).

#### SOCIAL WORKERS (Sections 337.615, 337.644, 337.665, 337.1000-337.1075)

This act modifies provisions relating to license reciprocity for clinical social workers, master social workers, and baccalaureate social workers. Currently, those applicants who are licensed in another state

SPONSOR: Black

HANDLER: Coleman

or territory may receive a license in this state if they are approved or in good standing with certain professional organizations. This act repeals this provision and implements a provision permitting any person who, for at least one year, has held a valid, current license issued by another state, a branch or unit of the military, a U.S. territory, or the District of Columbia, to apply for an equivalent Missouri license through the State Committee for Social Workers, subject to procedures and limitations as provided in the act.

This act adopts the "Social Work Licensure Compact". The purpose of the compact is to facilitate the interstate practice of licensed regulated social workers with the goal of improving public access to competent social work services. The compact sets forth the requirements to be met in order for a state to join the compact. Each member state shall require an applicant for a social work license to obtain or retain a license in the home state and meet the home state's qualifications for licensure or renewal of licensure as well as all other applicable state laws.

The compact creates a joint public agency known as the Social Work Licensure Compact Commission. The Commission has powers and duties as listed in the compact and shall enforce the provisions and rules of the compact. The Commission shall provide for the development, maintenance, and utilization of a coordinated database and reporting system containing licenses, adverse actions, and investigative information on all licensed individuals in member states.

The compact shall come into effect on the date on which the compact is enacted into law in the seventh member state. Any member state may withdraw from the compact by enacting a statute repealing the same. The compact shall be binding upon member states and shall supersede any conflict with state law.

These provisions are substantially similar to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 70 (2023) and SB 670 (2023).

#### ADMINISTRATION OF MEDICATIONS BY PHARMACISTS (Sections 338.010 and 338.012)

This act modifies several provisions relating to the administration of medications by pharmacists. First, this act modifies the definition of a medication therapeutic plan by repealing language defining it by the prescription order so long as the prescription order is specific to each patient for care by a pharmacist. This act also repeals language from current law defining the practice of pharmacy as including the administration of specific vaccines by written physician protocol for specific patients and adds language defining the practice of pharmacy as including the ordering and administering of certain FDA-approved or authorized vaccines to persons at least 7 years of age or the CDC-approved age, whichever is older, pursuant to rules promulgated by the Board of Pharmacy and the Board of Registration for the Healing Arts or rules promulgated under a state of emergency.

Under current law, any pharmacist who accepts a prescription order for a medication therapeutic plan shall have a written protocol from the referring physician. This act repeals this provision and permits a pharmacist with a certificate of medication therapeutic plan authority to provide medication therapy services pursuant to a written physician protocol to patients with an established physician-patient relationship with the protocol physician.

Under this act, a licensed pharmacist may order and administer vaccines approved or authorized by the FDA to address a public health need, as authorized by the state or federal government, during a state or federally-declared public health emergency.

SPONSOR: Black

HANDLER: Coleman

Finally, a pharmacist with a certificate of medication therapeutic plan authority may provide influenza, group A streptococcus, and COVID-19 medication therapy services pursuant to a statewide standing order issued by the Director of the Department of Health and Senior Services or a physician licensed by the Department.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HCS/HBs 115 & 99 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023), the perfected SS/SCS/SB 41 (2023), and SCS/HCS/HBs 117, 343, & 1091 (2023) and substantially similar to provisions in HCS/HB 2452 (2022), SB 1126 (2022), and HCS/SS/SB 690 (2022).

#### NURSING HOME ADMINISTRATORS (Sections 344.045, 344.055, and 344.102)

Under this act, the Missouri Board of Nursing Home Administrators shall establish a procedure for receiving and handling complaints concerning its licensees' professional practices, as described in the act. No complaint, investigatory report, or information received from any sources shall be disclosed prior to review by the Board. The Board may disclose complaints, completed investigatory reports, and certain information for purposes specified in the act.

Under this act, all educational transcripts, test scores, complaints, investigatory reports, and information pertaining to applicants or licensees shall be confidential and not disclosed to the public, except with the written consent of the person whose records are involved, except as otherwise specified.

Finally, no person shall practice as a nursing home administrator if his or her license is revoked or expired.

These provisions are identical to HCS/HB 773 (2023) and a provision in HCS/HBs 45 & 1066 (2023).  
SARAH HASKINS

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**\*\*\* SB 167 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Brown (26)

HANDLER: Mayhew

SS/SCS/SBs 167 & 171 - This act specifies that medical examiner's certificates for commercial driver's licenses or instruction permits may be provided to the state by mail, fax, or E-mail, in addition to the means currently available.

This act is identical to HB 1372 (2023).  
ERIC VANDER WEERD

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**\*\*\* SB 186 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Brown (16)

HANDLER: Riley

CCS/HCS/SB 186 - This act modifies provisions relating to public safety.

#### OFFICE OF CHILD ADVOCATE (Section 37.725)

Currently, the identity of a complainant or recipient shall not be disclosed by the Office of Child Advocate unless they or their legal representative consents or a court orders the disclosure. This act requires disclosure of such identities if requested by law enforcement as part of an investigation.

SPONSOR: Brown (16)

HANDLER: Riley

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SB 28 (2023), SCS/HS/HCS/HBs 1108 & 1181, et al (2023), and SB 249 (2023) and substantially similar to the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 106 (2023) and the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023).

#### FEES TO HIGHWAY PATROL (Section 43.253)

This act provides that a minimum fee of \$6 may be charged by the Missouri State Highway Patrol for any request where there are allowable fees of less than \$6. Such \$6 fee shall be in place of any allowable fee of less than \$6.

The Superintendent of the Missouri State Highway Patrol may increase the minimum fee by not more than \$1 every other year following August 28, 2024. The minimum fee shall not exceed \$10.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SB 28 (2023) and SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023) and substantially similar to SB 761 (2022), SB 429 (2021), and HB 2083 (2022).

#### MISSING CHILDREN (Sections 43.400, 43.401, & 210.795)

This act modifies the definition of a "missing child" in the context of law enforcement searches of missing children to include persons under 18 years of age, foster children regardless of age, emancipated minors, homeless youth, or unaccompanied minors. Any agency, placement provider, including the Children's Division, parent, or guardian, with the care and custody of a child who is missing shall file a missing child complaint with the appropriate law enforcement agency within 2 hours of determining the child to be missing. The law enforcement agency shall immediately submit information on the missing child to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). The law enforcement agency shall institute a proper investigation and search for the missing child and maintain contact with the agency or placement provider making the complaint. The missing child's entry shall not be removed from any database or system until the child is found or the case is closed.

In the case of a child in the custody of the state who is determined to be missing, the child's case manager shall maintain information on the report and continue making contact with the child's family, juvenile officer, and guardian ad litem, among others. The case manager shall continue to contact law enforcement, as described in the act, and make quarterly reports to the court as to the child's status and efforts to locate the child. The Division shall not petition the court for a release of jurisdiction for the child or stop searching for the child while the child is missing until the child reaches 21.

The Division shall develop protocols for conducting ongoing searches for children missing from care, as well as implement preventative measures to identify and mitigate risks to children who are at increased risk of running away, disappearing, or experiencing trafficking. The Division shall ensure that each child in the care and custody of the Division has an updated photograph in the child's record.

Any employee or contractor with the Division, service providers contracted by the Division, child welfare agencies, other state agencies, or schools shall, upon becoming aware that an emancipated minor or homeless youth is missing, inform the appropriate law enforcement agency and NCMEC within 24 hours.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/HS/HCS/HBs 1108 & 1181, et al (2023) and substantially similar to SB 646 (2023).



SPONSOR: Brown (16)

HANDLER: Riley

**MISSOURI RAP BACK PROGRAM (Sections 43.539 & 43.540)**

Under current law, an entity participating in the Missouri Rap Back Program may request a person's updated criminal history record if the person has previously had a Missouri and national criminal record review within the previous six years. This act repeals the six year requirement.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SB 28 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 40 (2023), SCS/HS/HCS/HBs 1108 & 1181, et al (2023), SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023), HB 81 (2023), and to SB 264 (2023) and HB 392 (2023).

**COURT FEES FOR SERVICE OF PROCESS (Sections 57.280 & 488.435)**

Currently, sheriffs and persons specially appointed to serve any summons, writ, subpoena, or other order of the court shall receive \$10 for each service, which the county treasurer shall make payable to the State Treasurer who shall then deposit into the Deputy Sheriff Salary Supplementation Fund.

This act provides that the court clerk shall collect \$10 as a court cost for service of any summons, writ, subpoena, or other order of the court when any person other than a sheriff is specially appointed to serve in a county that receives funds from the deputy sheriff salary supplementation fund. The State Treasurer shall then deposit the funds into the Deputy Sheriff Salary Supplementation Fund.

This provision is identical to provisions in the perfected HS/HCS/HBs 1108 & 1181 (2023) and substantially similar to SB 776 (2020).

**SHERIFFS' RETIREMENT FUND (Sections 57.952, 57.961, 57.967, & 57.991)**

Currently, neither the General Assembly nor the governing body of a county shall appropriate funds for deposit in the Sheriffs' Retirement Fund. This act provides that the General Assembly and the governing body of a county may appropriate funds for deposit in the Sheriffs' Retirement Fund. Additionally, the Board of the Sheriffs' Retirement System may accept gifts, donations, grants, and bequests from public or private sources for the Sheriffs' Retirement Fund.

Furthermore, this act provides that each person who is a member of the Sheriffs' Retirement System on or after January 1, 2024, shall be required to contribute five percent of his or her pay. Each county shall make the payroll deductions for member contributions from the same source of funds used for payment of compensation to the members and shall transmit such moneys to the Board for deposit in the Sheriffs' Retirement Fund. The deductions shall not reduce the member's pay for purposes of computing benefits. When paid to the Sheriffs' Retirement System, each of the contributions shall be credited to the member from whose compensation the contributions were deducted. Additionally, the contributions shall be treated as employee contributions for purposes of federal income tax purposes.

Furthermore, this act provides that a former member who is not vested may request a refund of his or her contributions, which shall be paid after 90 days from the later of the date of termination or the date of request. This act also provides that the normal annuity provided to a retired member of the Sheriffs' Retirement System shall not be less than \$1,000 per month.

Currently, the benefits provided by the Sheriffs' Retirement System shall in no way affect the eligibility for retirement benefits from the Missouri Local Government Employees' Retirement System ("LAGERS") or any other local government retirement or pension system, or in any way have the effect of reducing retirement benefits in such systems, or reducing compensation or mileage reimbursement of employees. This act provides that such provision shall apply to members of the system prior to December 31, 2023.

SPONSOR: Brown (16)

HANDLER: Riley

Any new member employed on or after January 1, 2024, that is a member of another state or local retirement or pension system shall cease membership in any other state or local retirement pension system, except that the member shall be entitled to benefits accrued through December 31, 2023, or the commencement of membership in the Sheriffs' Retirement System, whichever is later.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SB 20 (2023) and the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SB 75 (2023) and similar to provisions in HCS/HB 155 (2023), SCS/SB 647 (2023), HCS/HB 934 (2023), SB 1054 (2022), and HB 2681 (2022).

TELECOMMUNICATOR FIRST RESPONDERS (Sections 67.145, 70.631, 170.310, 190.091, 650.320, 650.330, and 650.340)

This act adds "telecommunicator first responder" to the definition of "first responder" in various provisions of law. Additionally, this act provides that the Department of Health and Senior Services shall offer a vaccination program to certain Missouri State Highway Patrol telecommunicators who may be exposed to infectious diseases.

Furthermore, this act provides that political subdivisions may elect to cover telecommunicator first responders as public safety personnel.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/SBs 189, et al (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SB 28 (2023), and SCS/HS/HCS/HBs 1108 & 1181, et al (2023) and substantially similar to provisions in SCS/SB 46 (2023), HB 1676 (2022), HB 1637 (2022), HCS/HB 2381 (2022), and SCS/HB 2088, et al (2022).

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES (Sections 67.145, 105.500, 190.100, 190.103, 190.142, 190.147, 192.2405, 208.1032, 285.040, 321.225, 321.620, & 537.037)

This act repeals references to ambulance attendants, drivers, emergency medical technician paramedics, mobile emergency medical technicians, emergency medical technician basic, and EMT intermediate and adds references to paramedics in various statutes relating to emergency medical services.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SB 24 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 402 (2023), and to SB 625 (2023).

RESIDENCY REQUIREMENTS FOR CITY OF ST. LOUIS POLICE OFFICERS AND PUBLIC SAFETY EMPLOYEES (Sections 84.344 & 285.040)

Under current law, law enforcement officers and public safety employees of St. Louis City hired after August 31, 2023, will be subject to a residency requirement.

This act repeals those provisions.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/SBs 189, et al (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 42 (2023), and SCS/HS/HCS/HBs 1108 & 1181, et al (2023).

COMPENSATION FOR PEACE OFFICERS (Sections 84.480 & 84.510)

This act repeals provisions relating to a mandatory salary range and age limitation for the Kansas City chief of police and allows the Board of Police Commissioners to establish a maximum salary amount by resolution.

SPONSOR: Brown (16)

HANDLER: Riley

Additionally, this act repeals provisions relating to a mandatory salary cap for Kansas City police officers as provided in the act and repeals provisions that not more than 25% of officers of any rank receiving the maximum rate of pay are eligible for additional pay.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/SBs 189, et al (2023) and similar to provisions in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023) and to the perfected SS/SCS/SBs 119 & 120 (2023).

#### PUBLIC SAFETY SALES TAXES (Sections 94.900 and 94.902)

This act adds the cities of Smithville, Odessa, Marshall, Cole Camp, Branson West, and Clinton to the list of cities authorized to levy a sales tax upon voter approval for the purposes of improving public safety.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the perfected HCS/HBs 876, et al (2023).

#### EMERGENCY MEDICAL DISPATCHERS (Sections 190.100, 650.320, 650.340, & 190.134)

Under current law, emergency medical dispatchers shall complete an emergency medical dispatcher course that meets or exceeds the national curriculum of the U.S. Department of Transportation. This act modifies that training requirement and instead requires emergency medical dispatchers to complete training courses approved by the Missouri 911 Service Board. Additionally, the Service Board shall develop rules and regulations, in collaboration with the State EMS Medical Director's Advisory Committee, relating to the medical aspects of pre-arrival medical instructions.

This act makes several technical changes to the emergency medical dispatcher statutes.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SB 24 (2023) and the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 402 (2023) and to SB 449 (2023) and HB 1143 (2022) and substantially similar to HB 2381 (2022).

#### EMERGENCY MEDICAL TECHNICIANS (Section 190.142)

Currently, paramedic training programs used as part of an emergency medical technician license shall be accredited by the Commission on Accreditation of Allied Health Education Programs (CAAHEP) or hold a CAAHEP letter of review. This act repeals this accreditation requirement and such programs shall instead be accredited as required by the National Registry of Emergency Medical Technicians.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SB 24 (2023) and the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 402 (2023) and SB 534 (2023).

#### SALES TAX FOR EMERGENCY SERVICES (Section 190.327)

Currently, an emergency services board operating in Jefferson County shall not have a sales tax for emergency services or for providing central dispatching for emergency services greater than one-quarter of one percent. This act repeals this provision.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SB 24 (2023) and to SB 608 (2023) and to a provision in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023).

#### EMERGENCY TELEPHONE SERVICE CHARGES (Section 190.460)

Under current law, cities and counties which prohibited emergency telephone service charges may adopt

SPONSOR: Brown (16)

HANDLER: Riley

such charges and notify the Department of Revenue by November 15, 2019, and the Department shall notify the Missouri 911 Service Board by December 1, 2019.

This act repeals those dates and provides the Department shall notify the board within 60 days of receiving notice.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SB 24 (2023) and SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023).

#### PEER SUPPORT COUNSELING PROGRAMS (Section 190.1010)

This act creates new provisions relating to communications during peer support counseling programs for certain first responders. With certain exceptions, detailed in the act, a communication made by a first responder or peer support advisor in a peer support counseling session, as well as any oral or written information conveyed in the peer support counseling session, shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed by any person participating in the peer support counseling session or released to any person or entity. Any communication relating to a peer support counseling session made confidential under this act that is made between peer support advisors and the supervisors or staff of a peer support counseling program, or between the supervisor or staff of a peer support counseling program, shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed, except as otherwise provided in the act.

An employer of a first responder that establishes a peer support counseling program shall develop a policy or rule that imposes disciplinary measures against a peer support advisor who violates the confidentiality of the peer support counseling program by sharing information learned in a peer support counseling session with personnel who are not supervisors or staff of the peer support counseling program, unless otherwise exempted under the provisions of this act.

This act provides that no employer may mandate that any employee participate in a peer support counseling program.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SB 24 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/SBs 189, et al (2023), and to SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023).

#### FIRST RESPONDERS ADMINISTERING NALOXONE (Sections 190.255 & 195.206)

This act provides that a first responder may administer naloxone or any other drug or device approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration that blocks the effects of an opioid overdose.

This provision is identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SB 24 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 70 (2023), and the truly agreed and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 157 and substantially similar to HCS/HB 117, 343, & 1091 (2023).

#### BACKGROUND CHECKS FOR MARIJUANA FACILITIES (Section 195.817)

Under this act, the Department of Health and Senior Services shall require all employees, contractors, owners, and volunteers of marijuana facilities to submit fingerprints to the Highway Patrol for a state and federal criminal background check. The Highway Patrol shall notify the Department of any criminal history record information or lack thereof discovered on the individual. All such records shall be accessible and available to the Department.

SPONSOR: Brown (16)

HANDLER: Riley

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SB 28 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 40 (2023), and SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023) and similar to SB 464 (2023).

#### CHILD PLACEMENT (Sections 210.305 & 210.565)

This act modifies current law regarding diligent searches for grandparents or relatives when a child is removed from a home and in need of placement. This act further defines what a diligent search for relatives shall entail and what notice should be provided to any relatives of their rights to become a foster parent for the child. Relatives shall have 30 days to respond to a notice in order to have preferential placement in accordance with current law. All diligent search efforts and placements shall be completed within 6 months of the child entering the custody of the state, unless the court determines otherwise by clear and convincing evidence. There shall be a preference of placement for a child to remain in a supportive foster family placement if the child has remained in that placement for a period of 6 months for a child under 3 years of age and 9 months for a child 3 years of age or older.

Finally, this act modifies preferential placement for relatives by removing the distinction between relatives in the third degree and other relatives and adding foster parents or kinship caregivers with whom a child has resided for 9 months or more in the definition of a relative.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/HS/HCS/HBs 1108 & 1181 (2023) and similar to SB 665 (2023).

#### WORKERS COMPENSATION FOR FIRST RESPONDERS (Section 287.067)

This act establishes post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), as described in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Health Disorders, Fifth Edition, (DSM-5) as a compensable occupational disease under workers' compensation when diagnosed in first responders, as defined in by law. A first responder shall not require a physical injury in order to be eligible for benefits, but preexisting PTSD is not compensable. The time for notice of injury or death in cases of compensable PTSD is measured from exposure to one of the qualifying stressors listed in the DSM-5 criteria, or the diagnosis of the disorder, whichever is later. Any claim for compensation for an injury shall be properly noticed to the Division of Workers' Compensation within 52 weeks after the qualifying exposure, or the diagnosis of the disorder, whichever is later.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/SBs 189, et al (2023) and substantially similar to a provision in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023) and in the perfected SS/SCS/SBs 119 & 120 (2023).

#### VOLUNTARY CRITICAL ILLNESS BENEFITS POOL (Sections 287.245 & 320.400)

Current law contains a voluntary cancer benefits pool established for the purpose of providing benefits for firefighters who have contracted cancer in connection with employment as a firefighter. This act expands the pool to allow other first responders, specifically emergency medical technician-basic, emergency medical technician-paramedic, and telecommunicators, to have access to benefits through the pool for exposure to a diagnosable trauma stress event, or diagnosable cumulative post traumatic stress injury over the course of a career. The act additionally allows covered individuals to join the pool. Furthermore, any professional organization formed for the purpose, in whole or in part, of representing or providing resources for any covered individual may make contributions to the pool on behalf of any covered individual without the organization itself joining the pool.

SPONSOR: Brown (16)

HANDLER: Riley

A payment may be made from the pool to a covered individual for the actual award, up to ten thousand dollars, for seeking treatment with a licensed psychiatrist or a licensed psychologist and any subsequent courses of treatment recommended by such licensed individuals. If a covered individual returns to the same position of employment after a post traumatic stress injury diagnosis, the covered individual may receive benefits in this section for the continued treatment of such injury or any subsequently covered post traumatic stress injury diagnosis.

Current law allows for the State Fire Marshal to disburse grants to voluntary critical illness pools. This provision expires June 30, 2023. This act repeals the sunset date.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SB 24 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/SBs 189, et al (2023), and SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023).

#### BACK THE BLUE LICENSE PLATES (Section 301.3175)

This act provides that nonapportioned motor vehicles may be issued "Back the Blue" license plates by the Department of Revenue.

This provision is identical to a provision in the SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023).

#### QUALIFICATIONS OF FIRE PROTECTION EMPLOYEES (Sections 320.210)

This act repeals the requirements that investigators must:

- Be at least 25 years old and have either a minimum of 5 years experience in fire risk inspection, prevention, or investigation work, or a degree in fire protection engineering;
- Be a taxpaying resident of Missouri for at least three years immediately preceding his or her appointment; and
- Possess ordinary physical strength and pass a physical and mental examination.

Finally, this act provides that a person appointed as an investigator shall be a resident of Missouri at the time of appointment and shall not accept other employment that would pose a conflict of interest while employed as a fire protection inspector or employee.

This provision is identical to SB 206 (2023), to a provision in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023), and SB 970 (2022).

#### FIRE PROTECTION SALES TAX (Section 321.246)

Current law authorizes certain fire protection districts to impose a sales tax for the purposes of funding the fire protection district. This act makes a technical change to charter counties.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision in HCS/SS#2/SCS/SB 96 (2023).

#### FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (Section 362.034)

This act allows any entity that operates as a marijuana facility licensed or certified under Article XIV of the Constitution of Missouri to request in writing that a state or local licensing authority or agency, including but not limited to the Department of Health and Senior Services or Department of Revenue, share the entity's application, license, or other regulatory and financial information with a banking institution. Such written request must include a waiver giving authorization for the transfer of the individualized data, information, or records and waiving any confidentiality or privilege that applies to

SPONSOR: Brown (16)

HANDLER: Riley

that individualized data, information, or records. A state or local licensing authority or agency is permitted to share the entity's information with the banking institution's state and federal supervisory agencies as well.

This provision is identical to the truly agreed to and finally passed SB 63 (2023) and substantially similar to SCS/SB 716 (2022), a provision in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 931 (2022), and SCS/SB 489 (2021).

#### SCRAP YARDS (Section 407.302)

Under current law, no scrap yard shall purchase metal that can be identified as belonging to certain entities. This act adds that this shall include twisted pair copper telecommunications wiring of certain gauge burnt wire.

#### BAIL (Section 544.453)

When a judge or judicial officer sets bail or conditions of release in all courts in Missouri for any offense charged, he or she shall consider whether:

- A defendant poses a danger to a victim of crime, the community, any witness to the crime, or to any other person;
- A defendant is a flight risk;
- A defendant has committed a violent misdemeanor offense, sexual offense, or felony offense in this state or any other state in the last 5 years; and
- A defendant has failed to appear in court as a required condition of probation or parole for a violent misdemeanor or felony within the last 3 years.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023), and HCS/HBs 994, 52 & 984 (2023), HB 52 (2023), SB 288 (2023), SB 1093 (2022), SCS/HB 2088, et al (2022), SCS/HB 2697, et al (2022), and HCS/HB 2246 (2022) and similar to SB 888 (2022) and SB 487 (2021).

#### CREDIT FOR TIME SERVED (Section 558.031)

Under current law, a person can receive credit toward a sentence of imprisonment for all jail time served after conviction and before the commencement of the sentence.

This act provides that a person shall receive credit toward a sentence of imprisonment for all jail time served after the offense occurred. The credit shall be based on the certificate of all applicable jail-time credit from the sheriff who delivered the person into confinement in a correctional center. Additionally, the court may award additional credit for time spent in prison after the offense occurred and before the commencement of the sentence when pronouncing the sentence.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/SBs 189, et al (2023), SCS/HS/HCS/HBs 1108 & 1181, et al (2023), and SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023) and substantially similar to HCS/HB 1133 (2023) and SB 650 (2023).

#### OFFENSE OF PROPERTY DAMAGE IN THE FIRST DEGREE (Sections 569.010 & 569.100)

This act adds to the offense of property damage in the first degree if such person knowingly damages, modifies, or destroys a teller machine or otherwise makes it inoperable.

This offense is a class D felony unless committed for the purpose of executing any scheme or artifice to defraud or obtain any property, the value of which exceeds \$750 or the damage to the teller machine exceeds \$750, in which case it is a Class C felony. It shall be a Class B felony if committed for the

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HANDLER: Riley

purpose of obtaining the personal financial credentials of another person or if the person has committed a second or subsequent offense of damaging a teller machine.

This provision is identical to provisions in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023), SCS/HS/HCS/HBs 1108 & 1181, et al (2023), and SCS/SB 831 (2022).

#### OFFENSE OF STEALING (Section 570.010 & 570.030)

This act adds that the offense of stealing shall be a class C felony if the property stolen is a teller machine or the contents of a teller machine including cash regardless of the value or amount stolen.

Additionally, this act adds that the offense of stealing shall be a class E felony if the property stolen is a letter, post card, or package delivered by common carrier.

This provision is identical to the provisions in SCS/HS/HCS/HBs 1108 & 1181, et al (2023) and SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023).

#### FIREARMS IN SCHOOLS (Section 571.030)

This act provides that a person who is a school officer commissioned by the school board does not commit the offense of unlawful use of weapons when he or she brings a firearm into a school or on a school bus.

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/HS/HCS/HBs 1108 & 1181, et al (2023) and SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023).

#### OFFENSE OF TAMPERING WITH A JUDICIAL OFFICER (Section 575.095)

This act provides that a person commits the offense of tampering with a judicial officer if the person disseminates through any means the judicial officer's personal information as provided in the act. Additionally, this act provides a judicial officer shall include a judge or commissioner of state or federal court. If a judicial officer or a member of his or her family is injured or dies, the offense is a class B felony.

This provision is identical to a provision in the SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023).

#### OFFENSE OF INTERFERENCE WITH TRANSPORTATION OF LIVESTOCK (Section 578.156)

Under this act, a person commits the offense of interference with the transportation of livestock if the person knowingly:

- (1) Stops or otherwise interferes with a motor vehicle transporting livestock;
- (2) Provokes or disturbs livestock when the livestock is confined in a motor vehicle; or
- (3) Puts or places a substance on the livestock that affects its health or use.

The offense of interference with the transportation of livestock is a class E felony for the first offense and a class C felony for any subsequent offense.

The defendant may assert an affirmative defense of consent by proving by a preponderance of the evidence that he or she had the consent of the owner of the livestock. Additionally, this act shall not apply to law enforcement officers enforcing the law.

This act is identical to the perfected HCS/HB 576 (2023) and substantially similar to SB 666 (2023).



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#### OFFENSE OF DISTRIBUTION OF A DRUG MASKING PRODUCT (Section 579.041)

This act creates the offense of unlawful distribution, delivery, or sale of a drug masking product, which includes synthetic urine or other substances used to defraud an alcohol or drug screening test, if the person distributes, delivers, or sells a drug masking product. This offense shall be a class A misdemeanor.

This provision is identical to SB 631 (2023) and to a provision in the perfected HS/HCS/HBs 1108 & 1181 (2023) and SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023) and substantially similar to HB 468 (2023).

#### FENTANYL TESTING (Section 579.088)

Under this act, it shall not be unlawful to manufacture, possess, sell, deliver, or use any device, equipment, or other material for the purpose of analyzing controlled substances for the presence of fentanyl.

This provision is identical to a provision the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SB 24 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 402 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 70 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/SBs 189, et al (2023), SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023), and SB 480 (2023).

#### CHIEF OF POLICE TRAINING (Section 590.033)

This act provides that the POST Commission shall establish a training course for police chiefs that shall be a minimum of 40 hours. All police chiefs appointed after August 28, 2023, shall complete the course within six months of appointment as police chief, unless exempt as provided in the act. Any law enforcement agency who has a police chief who fails to complete the course, shall not receive any POST commission training funding or other state or federal funding until the police chief completes the training course.

This provision is identical to a provision in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023) and SCS/SB 38 (2023).

#### PEACE OFFICER BASIC TRAINING (Section 590.040)

Under current law, the POST Commission sets a minimum number of basic training hours for licensure for peace officers of no lower than 470 hours and no higher than 600 with certain exceptions as provided in law. This act changes this requirement to be no lower than 600 hours.

This provision is identical to a provision in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023) and SCS/SB 38 (2023).

#### DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES FOR PEACE OFFICERS (Section 590.080)

This act adds additional grounds for when the Director of the Department of Public Safety shall discipline peace officers. This act provides that any peace officer shall be disciplined who:

- Is unable to perform the function of a peace officer with reasonable competency or reasonable safety;
- Has committed any crime or has been convicted in a criminal prosecution under any state laws, any federal laws, or any laws of another country, regardless if a sentence was imposed;
- Has committed any act that involves moral turpitude or a reckless disregard for the safety of the public;
- Has tested positive for a controlled substance without a valid prescription;
- Is subject to an order suspending or revoking a peace officer license from another state, territory, the federal government, or any peace officer licensing authority; or
- Has committed any act of gross misconduct indicating inability to function as a peace officer.

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This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/SB 38 (2023) and substantially similar to a provision in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023) and SB 689 (2022) and to provisions in SCS/HB 2088, et al (2022) and HB 2439 (2022).

#### PEACE OFFICER TUITION REIMBURSEMENT (Sections 590.1070 & 590.1075)

This act establishes the "Peace Officer Basic Training Tuition Reimbursement Program" within the Department of Public Safety.

This program shall provide reimbursement for qualifying Missouri residents or government entities who have paid tuition at a state licensed training center required for peace officer licensure. The POST Commission shall be responsible for the implementation of this program as provided in the act. Tuition reimbursement shall be subject to the availability of funds and shall be available to certain full-time peace officers as provided in the act.

Finally, this act establishes the "Peace Officer Basic Training Tuition Reimbursement Fund" which shall consist of money appropriated by the General Assembly and any gifts or donations.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023) and to SB 141 (2023), SB 786 (2022), HB 295 (2021), and HCS/HB 1703 (2022).

#### ELECTRONIC NOTIFICATION TO VICTIMS OF CERTAIN CRIMES (Section 595.209)

Under current law, victims of certain crimes shall be notified by the prosecutor's office and law enforcement of certain filings or status updates in the criminal case of which he or she is a victim.

This act adds that the victim shall be notified by certified mail or by electronic mail.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/SBs 189, et al (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SB 24 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SCS/SB 103 (2023), and SS/SCS/HB 301 (2023) and to SB 337 (2023).

#### CLOSED RECORDS (Section 610.021)

This act provides that information on security measures, data provided to a tip line, or information in a suspicious activity report provided to certain public entities shall be closed records.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SB 28 (2023) and substantially similar to a provision in SCS/HS/HCS/HBs 1108 & 1181 (2023).

#### PERSONAL DOCUMENTS FOR EXONEREES (Section 1)

This act provides that the Department of Corrections shall develop a policy to provide exonerees with birth certificates, Social Security cards, and state identification prior to release from a correctional center. Additionally, the Department shall provide the same services to an exoneree which other offenders receive upon release from a correctional facility.

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/HS/HCS/HBs 1108 & 1181 (2023) and HCS/HBs 119, et al (2023).

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SS/SCS/SBs 189, 36 & 37 - This act modifies provisions regarding public safety.

TELECOMMUNICATOR FIRST RESPONDERS (Sections 67.145, 70.631, 170.310, 190.091, 650.320, 650.330, and 650.340)

This act adds "telecommunicator first responder" to the definition of "first responder" in various provisions of law. Additionally, this act provides that the Department of Health and Senior Services shall offer a vaccination program to certain Missouri State Highway Patrol telecommunicators who may be exposed to infectious diseases.

Furthermore, this act provides that political subdivisions may elect to cover telecommunicator first responders as public safety personnel.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 186 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SB 28 (2023), SCS/HS/HCS/HBs 1108 & 1181, et al (2023), and SS/SCS/SBs 119 & 120 (2023) and to SCS/SB 46 (2023) and substantially similar to provisions in HB 1676 (2022), HB 1637 (2022), HCS/HB 2381 (2022), and SCS/HB 2088, et al (2022).

RESIDENCY REQUIREMENTS FOR CITY OF ST. LOUIS POLICE OFFICERS AND PUBLIC SAFETY EMPLOYEES (Sections 84.344 & 285.040)

Under current law, law enforcement officers and public safety employees of St. Louis City hired after August 31, 2023, will be subject to a residency requirement.

This act repeals those provisions.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 186 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 42 (2023), and SCS/HS/HCS/HBs 1108 & 1181, et al (2023).

COMPENSATION FOR PEACE OFFICERS (Sections 84.480 & 84.510)

This act repeals provisions relating to a mandatory salary range and age limitation for the Kansas City chief of police and allows the Board of Police Commissioners to establish a maximum salary amount by resolution.

Additionally, this act repeals provisions relating to a mandatory salary cap for Kansas City police officers as provided in the act and repeals provisions that not more than 25% of officers of any rank receiving the maximum rate of pay are eligible for additional pay.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 186 (2023) and similar to provisions in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023) and to the perfected SS/SCS/SBs 119 & 120 (2023).

PEER SUPPORT COUNSELING PROGRAMS (Section 190.1010)

This act creates new provisions relating to communications during peer support counseling programs for certain first responders. With certain exceptions, detailed in the act, a communication made by a first responder or peer support advisor in a peer support counseling session, as well as any oral or written information conveyed in the peer support counseling session, shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed by any person participating in the peer support counseling session or released to any person or entity. Any communication relating to a peer support counseling session made confidential under this act

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that is made between peer support advisors and the supervisors or staff of a peer support counseling program, or between the supervisor or staff of a peer support counseling program, shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed, except as otherwise provided in the act.

An employer of a first responder that establishes a peer support counseling program shall develop a policy or rule that imposes disciplinary measures against a peer support advisor who violates the confidentiality of the peer support counseling program by sharing information learned in a peer support counseling session with personnel who are not supervisors or staff of the peer support counseling program, unless otherwise exempted under the provisions of this act.

This act provides that no employer may mandate that any employee participate in a peer support counseling program.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 186 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SB 24 (2023), and to SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023).

#### JURISDICTION OF JUVENILE COURTS (Section 211.031)

Under current law, the juvenile court shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in proceedings involving a juvenile who violated a state law and jurisdiction in those cases may be taken by the court of the circuit in which the child resides or in which the violation is alleged to have occurred.

This act provides that any proceeding involving a child who is alleged to have violated state law shall be brought in the court of the circuit in which the violation occurred, except if a juvenile officer transfers the case or the court grants a motion to transfer the case to the circuit court in which the child resides.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the perfected SS/SB 22 (2023) and in SCS/SBs 406 & 423 (2023).

#### CERTIFICATION OF JUVENILES FOR TRIAL AS ADULTS (Section 211.071, 211.600, & 217.345)

Under current law, a child between the ages of 12 and 18 may be certified for trial as an adult for a certain felony offenses. This act changes the ages to between 14 and 18 years old.

Additionally, under current law, a court shall order a hearing to determine whether a child should be certified for trial as an adult for certain offenses. This act adds that a child between 12 and 18 years old shall have a certification hearing for certain offenses. This act also adds dangerous felonies to such offenses.

This act provides that the Office of State Courts Administrator shall collect certain information as provided in the act relating to petitions to certify juveniles as adults.

Finally, this act modifies provisions relating to correctional treatment programs for offenders 18 years of age or younger. Such programs shall include physical separation from offenders younger than 18 years of age and shall include education programs that award high school diplomas or its equivalent.

These provisions contain an emergency clause.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the perfected SS/SB 22 (2023) and substantially similar to provisions in SCS/SBs 406 & 423 (2023) and substantially similar to HCS/HB 12 (2020).

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#### ELIGIBILITY FOR PAROLE FOR JUVENILES (Section 217.690)

Under current law, when a person under the age of 18 is sentenced to a term or terms of imprisonment amounting to 15 years or more, that person is eligible for parole after serving 15 years, unless such person was found guilty of murder in the first degree.

This act adds that such a person will also be ineligible for parole if he or she was found guilty of murder in the second degree when such person knowingly causes the death of another person.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the perfected SS#3/SB 22 (2023) and substantially similar to provisions in SB 644 (2022), SCS/HB 2088, et al (2022), SCS/HB 2697, et al (2022), and SS/SCS/SB 850 (2022).

#### WORKERS COMPENSATION FOR FIRST RESPONDERS (Section 287.067)

This act establishes post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), as described in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Health Disorders, Fifth Edition, (DSM-5) as a compensable occupational disease under workers' compensation when diagnosed in first responders, as defined in by law. A first responder shall not require a physical injury in order to be eligible for benefits, but preexisting PTSD is not compensable. The time for notice of injury or death in cases of compensable PTSD is measured from exposure to one of the qualifying stressors listed in the DSM-5 criteria, or the diagnosis of the disorder, whichever is later. Any claim for compensation for an injury shall be properly noticed to the Division of Workers' Compensation within 52 weeks after the qualifying exposure, or the diagnosis of the disorder, whichever is later.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/hCS/SB 186 (2023) and substantially similar to a provision in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023) and in the perfected SS/SCS/SBs 119 & 120 (2023).

#### VOLUNTARY CRITICAL ILLNESS BENEFITS POOL (Sections 287.245 & 320.400)

Current law contains a voluntary cancer benefits pool established for the purpose of providing benefits for firefighters who have contracted cancer in connection with employment as a firefighter. This act expands the pool to allow other first responders, specifically emergency medical technician-basic, emergency medical technician-paramedic, and telecommunicators, to have access to benefits through the pool for exposure to a diagnosable trauma stress event, or diagnosable cumulative post traumatic stress injury over the course of a career. The act additionally allows covered individuals to join the pool. Furthermore, any professional organization formed for the purpose, in whole or in part, of representing or providing resources for any covered individual may make contributions to the pool on behalf of any covered individual without the organization itself joining the pool.

A payment may be made from the pool to a covered individual for the actual award, up to ten thousand dollars, for seeking treatment with a licensed psychiatrist or a licensed psychologist and any subsequent courses of treatment recommended by such licensed individuals. If a covered individual returns to the same position of employment after a post traumatic stress injury diagnosis, the covered individual may receive benefits in this section for the continued treatment of such injury or any subsequently covered post traumatic stress injury diagnosis.

Current law allows for the State Fire Marshal to disburse grants to voluntary critical illness pools. This provision expires June 30, 2023. This act repeals the sunset date.

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These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SB 24 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 186 (2023), and SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023).

#### ARRESTS FOR TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS (Sections 307.018 and 556.021)

This act provides that no court shall issue a warrant of arrest for a person's failure to respond, pay the fine assessed, or appear in court with respect to a traffic violation issued for an infraction. In lieu of the warrant, the court shall issue a notice of failure to respond, pay the fine assessed, or appear, and the court shall schedule a second court date for the person to respond, pay the fine assessed, or appear. If the driver fails to respond to the second notice or the pay the fine, the court may issue a default judgment for the infraction. The driver may appear in court after a default judgment to show proof the fine was paid.

This provision is similar to a provision in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 72 (2023), HCS/SS#3/SB 22 (2023), HB 305 (2023), and HS/HCS/HBs 1108 & 1181 (2023).

#### JUDICIAL PRIVACY ACT (Sections 476.1300 to 476.1313)

This act establishes the "Judicial Privacy Act", which regulates the use of a judicial officer's personal information.

Upon receiving a written request, a government agency, as defined in the act, shall not publicly post or display a judicial officer's personal information in publicly available content, which includes documents or records that may be obtained by any person or entity, from the internet, upon request to the government agency, or in response to a request pursuant to the Missouri Sunshine Law or the federal Freedom of Information Act. A written request is a written or electronic notice signed by the judicial officer and submitted to the clerk of the Supreme Court of Missouri, or for a federal judicial officer to his or her clerk of the court, for transmittal to the government agency, person, business, or association.

After receiving a written request, the government agency shall remove the judicial officer's personal information from publicly available content within five business days. After removal, the government agency shall not publicly post or display the information and such information shall be exempted from the Missouri Sunshine Law. If a government agency fails to comply, the judicial officer may bring an action for injunctive or declaratory relief. If the court grants injunctive or declaratory relief, the court may award costs and reasonable attorney's fees. These provisions shall not apply to the Missouri State Highway Patrol.

No person, business, or association shall publicly post or display on the internet a judicial officer's personal information if the judicial officer has made a written request. Further, this act provides that no person, business, or association shall solicit, sell, or trade on the internet a judicial officer's personal information for purposes of harassing, intimidating, or influencing a judicial officer in violation of the offense of tampering with a judicial officer or with the intent to pose an imminent and serious threat to the health and safety of the judicial officer or the judicial officer's immediate family.

A person, business, or association shall have five business days to remove the judicial officer's personal information after receiving a written request. Additionally, after receiving a request, the person, business, or association shall continue to ensure that the judicial officer's personal information is not made available on any website controlled by such person, business, or association nor shall make the judicial officer's personal information available through any medium. If a judicial officer's personal information is made

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public in violation of this act, the judicial officer may bring an injunctive or declaratory action. If the court grants injunctive or declaratory relief, the person, business, or association responsible for the violation shall be required to pay the judicial officer's costs and reasonable attorney's fees.

No government agency, person, business, or association shall violate this act if the judicial officer fails to submit a written request. A written request shall be valid if the judicial officer sends the written request directly to a government agency, person, business, or association or files with the clerk of the Missouri Supreme Court or the clerk's designee in compliance with the Missouri Supreme Court rules.

Additionally, this act provides that the clerk of the court where the judicial officer serves may submit a written request on behalf of the judicial officer if the judicial officer gives written consent and the clerk furnishes a copy of that consent with the request.

Each calendar quarter, the clerk of the Supreme Court of Missouri shall provide a list of all state judicial officers who have submitted a request to the appropriate officer for each government agency and the officer shall promptly provide a copy to all agencies under his or her supervision. Receipt of the clerk's written request list shall constitute a written request to the agency for purposes of this act.

A judicial officer's written request shall specify what personal information shall be maintained as private and shall make a reasonable effort to identify specific publicly available content in possession of the government agency. Furthermore, a judicial officer shall disclose the identity of his or her immediate family and indicate that their personal information shall be also be excluded to the extent that it could reasonably reveal the judicial officer's personal information.

A judicial officer's written request is valid until the judicial officer provides written consent to release the personal information or upon death of the judicial officer. Additionally, this act shall not apply to disclosures on lobbyist activities and campaign finance as required by law.

Written requests transmitted to a county recorder of deeds shall only include information specific to eligible documents maintained by that county. Not more than five business days after receiving a written request, the recorder shall shield the eligible documents listed in the written request and shall electronically reply with a list of documents not found in the county's records. In order to shield subsequent eligible documents, the judicial officer shall present a copy of his or her written request to the recorder at the time of recording and the recorder shall ensure that the eligible document is shielded within five business days. Eligible documents shall remain shielded until the recorder receives a court order or notarized affidavit signed by the judicial officer. No recorder shall be liable for any damages under this provision if the recorder made a good faith effort to comply and no recorder shall be liable for the release of eligible documents or data that was released or accessed prior to the document being shielded.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SCS/SB 103 (2023), CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 72 (2023), SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023), and in SCS/HCS/HBs 919 & 1081 (2023), and are similar to provisions in SCS/HCS/HBs 994, 52 & 984 (2023) and HB 2037 (2022).

#### EXCLUSION OF PERSONAL INFORMATION OF MINORS IN COURT DOCUMENTS (Section 509.520)

Currently, Social Security numbers of parties or children subject to an order of custody or support and credit and financial information of any parties are to be excluded from pleadings, attachments, or exhibits filed with the court in any case, as well as judgments issued by the court. This act provides that beginning

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August 28, 2023, the following information shall be excluded from pleadings, attachments, exhibits, judgments, orders, or other records of the court, but shall be included in a confidential information sheet filed with the court, which shall not be subject to public inspection or availability:

- (1) Social security numbers of any party or children;
- (2) Credit card numbers, financial institution account numbers, personal identification numbers, or passwords used to secure an account of any party;
- (3) Motor vehicle operator license number;
- (4) Victim's information, including name, address, and other contact information;
- (5) Witness's information, including name, address, and other contact information;
- (6) Any other state identification numbers;
- (7) The name, address, and date of birth of a minor and, if applicable, any next friend; or
- (8) The full date of birth of any party, however, the year of birth shall be made available, except for a minor.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally HCS/SCS/SB 103 (2023), CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 72 (2023), and SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023) and is similar to a provision in SCS/HCS/HBs 994, 52 & 984 (2023) and contains a provision similar to a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 90 (2023), SB 302 (2023), in HCS/SS#2/SB 761 (2022), in HCS/SS#2/SB 823 (2022), SB 872 (2022), and in SCS/HCS/HB 2151 (2022).

#### MOTION TO VACATE OR SET ASIDE THE JUDGMENT (Section 547.031)

Under current law, a prosecuting attorney may file a motion to vacate or set aside the judgment in the jurisdiction in which the person was convicted. This act changes this provision to the jurisdiction in which charges were filed.

This provision is identical to a provision in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023).

#### CONVICTION REVIEW UNIT (Section 547.500)

Under this act, the Missouri Office of Prosecution Services may establish a conviction review unit to investigate claims of actual innocence of any defendant, including those who plead guilty.

The Missouri Office of Prosecution Services shall create an application process for defendants as provided in the act. The conviction review unit shall consist of two attorneys hired by the executive director of the Missouri Office of Prosecution Services, an investigator, paralegal, and other administrative staff. The Director shall be an ex officio member of the unit.

Once the review is complete, the conviction review unit shall present its findings either to the prosecuting attorney who prosecuted the case or, if the review was requested by the Attorney General, special prosecutor, or other prosecuting attorney's office, to the office who requested the review. Such prosecuting attorney's office is not required to accept or follow the findings and recommendations of the conviction review unit.

Any document produced by the conviction review unit shall be a closed record until after the finality of all proceedings.

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/HS/HCS/HBs 1108 & 1181, et al (2023) and HCS/SS#3/SB 22 (2023).



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#### MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR DETAINEES (Section 552.020)

Currently, a judge may order a pretrial examination of an accused person whom the judge has reasonable cause to believe lacks mental fitness to proceed. The psychiatrist, psychologist, or physician performing the examination shall submit a report with findings, opinions, and recommendations on treatment in suitable hospitals. This act requires the examination report to contain opinions as to the accused's mental fitness to proceed in the reasonably foreseeable future and recommendations as to whether the accused, if found to lack mental fitness to proceed, should be committed to a suitable hospital for treatment or if the treatment can be provided in a county jail or other detention facility approved by the Director of the Department of Mental Health. Additionally, the report shall contain a recommendation as to whether the accused, if found to lack mental fitness to proceed and if not charged with a dangerous felony, murder in the first degree, or rape in the second degree, should be committed to a suitable hospital facility or may be appropriately treated in the community, and whether the accused can comply with bond conditions and treatment conditions. If the court finds that the accused can comply with bond and treatment conditions, the court shall order the accused to remain on bond while receiving treatment until the case is disposed of as set out in current law. If the accused does not comply with bond and treatment conditions, the court may order that the accused be taken into law enforcement custody until such time as a Department inpatient bed is available.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SCS/SB 103 (2023) and substantially similar to a provision in SCS/SB 387 (2023).

#### PERSISTENT OFFENDERS (Section 558.016)

Under current law, the court may sentence a person to an extended term of imprisonment if such person is a persistent offender. This act adds that a "persistent offender" shall also include a person who has been found guilty of a dangerous felony as defined in law.

This provision is identical to a provision in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023) and SCS/SB 502 (2023).

#### MINIMUM PRISON TERMS FOR ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION (Sections 558.019 & 571.015)

Under current law, certain offenses are excluded from minimum prison terms for offenders who also have prior felony convictions. This act repeals the exclusion of the offense of armed criminal action.

This act provides that the offense of armed criminal action shall be an unclassified felony. Additionally, this act provides that a person convicted of armed criminal action shall not be eligible for probation, conditional release, or suspended imposition or execution of sentence; however, the person shall be eligible for parole.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision in SCS/SB 502 (2023).

#### CREDIT FOR TIME SERVED (Section 558.031)

Under current law, a person can receive credit toward a sentence of imprisonment for all jail time served after conviction and before the commencement of the sentence, provided that the court may award credit for time spent in jail after the offense occurred with certain exceptions.

This act provides that a person shall receive credit toward a sentence of imprisonment for all jail time served after the offense occurred. The credit shall be based on the certificate of all applicable jail-time credit from the sheriff who delivered the person into confinement in a correctional center. This provision shall only apply to offenses for which the offender was sentenced after August 28, 2023. Further, the total

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amount of credit given shall not exceed the number of days spent in prison, jail, or custody after the offense occurred and before the commencement of the sentence.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 186 (2023) and SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023) and substantially similar to a provision in HCS/HB 1133 (2023) and SB 650 (2023).

#### UNLAWFUL POSTING OF CERTAIN INFORMATION (Section 565.240)

Currently, the unlawful posting of certain information of any law enforcement officer, corrections officer, parole officer, judge, commissioner, or prosecuting attorney, or of any immediate family member of such person, that intends to or threatens to cause great bodily harm or death shall be a Class E felony. This act provides that if such unlawful posting of certain information that intends to or threatens to cause great bodily harm or death actually results in bodily harm or death to such person or immediate family member, the offense shall be a Class D felony.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SCS/SB 103 (2023), CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 72 (2023), SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023), and in SCS/HCS/HBs 994, 52 & 984 (2023).

#### CYBER CRIMES TASK FORCE (Section 565.258)

This act creates the "Stop Cyberstalking and Harassment Task Force" with membership as provided in the act. The Task Force shall elect a chairperson and shall hold an initial meeting before October 1, 2023.

The Task Force shall collect feedback from stakeholders, which may include victims, law enforcement, victim advocates, and digital evidence and forensics experts. The Task Force shall make recommendations on what resources and tools are needed to stop cyberstalking and harassment, as provided in the act.

The Task Force shall submit a report to the Governor and General Assembly on or before December 31 of each year and the Task Force shall expire on December 31, 2025, unless the Department of Public Safety determines the Task Force should be extended until December 31, 2027.

This provision is identical to SB 660 (2023).

#### OFFENSE OF ENDANGERING THE WELFARE OF A CHILD (Section 568.045)

This act adds to the offense of endangering the welfare of a child in the first degree that any person who knowingly encourages or aids a child less than 17 to engage in any conduct violating law relating to firearms shall be guilty of a class D felony.

This act contains an emergency clause.

This provision is identical to SB 405 (2023) and HB 11 (2020).

#### BLAIR'S LAW (Section 571.031)

This act establishes "Blair's Law" which specifies that a person commits the offense of unlawful discharge of a firearm if, with criminal negligence, he or she discharges a firearm within or into the limits of a municipality. Any such person shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor for the first offense, a class E felony for the second offense, and a class D felony for any third or subsequent offenses. These provisions

SPONSOR: Luetkemeyer

HANDLER: Roberts

will not apply if the firearm is discharged under circumstances as provided in the act.

This provision is substantially similar to SB 343 (2023) and to provisions in SCS/HB 2088, et al (2022), SCS/HB 2697, et al (2022), HB 1637 (2022), HB 1462 (2022), HB 1865 (2022), and HB 1893 (2020).

#### OFFENSE OF UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF FIREARMS (Section 571.070)

Under current law, unlawful possession of a firearm is a Class D felony, unless a person has been convicted of a dangerous felony then it is a Class C felony.

This act changes the penalty for the offense to a Class C felony, unless a person has been convicted of a dangerous felony or the person has a prior conviction for unlawful possession of a firearm, then it is a Class B felony.

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/SB 502 (2023).

#### MAX'S LAW (Sections 575.010, 575.353, 578.007, & 578.022)

This act creates "Max's Law."

Under current law, the offense of assault on a law enforcement animal is a Class C misdemeanor.

This act provides that the offense of assault on a law enforcement animal is a Class A misdemeanor, if the law enforcement animal is not injured to the point of requiring veterinary care or treatment; a Class E felony if the law enforcement animal is seriously injured to the point of requiring veterinary care or treatment; and a Class D felony if the assault results in the death of such animal.

Additionally, exemptions to the offenses of aggroterrorism, animal neglect, and animal abuse shall not apply to the killing or injuring of a law enforcement animal while working.

Finally, this act adds that any dog that is owned by or in the service of a law enforcement agency and that bites or injures another animal or human is exempt from the penalties of the offense of animal abuse.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/HB 2697, et al (2022), SCS/HB 2088, et al (2022), SS/SCS/SB 850 (2022), and SB 765 (2022).

#### OFFENSE OF DELIVERY OF A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE (Sections 579.021 & 579.022)

This act creates the offenses of delivery of a controlled substance causing serious physical injury which shall be a class C felony. This act also creates the offense of delivery of a controlled substance causing death which shall be a class A felony.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HS/HCS/HBs 1108 & 1181 (2023).

#### DRUG TRAFFICKING (Sections 579.065 & 579.068)

Additionally, under current law, a person commits the offense of drug trafficking in the first or second degree if he or she is distributing or purchasing more than 8 grams or more than 24 grams of a mixture containing a cocaine base.

This act repeals those provisions.

SPONSOR: Luetkemeyer

HANDLER: Roberts

These provisions are identical to HCS/HB 1133 (2023) and SB 705 (2023).

#### FENTANYL TESTING (Section 579.088)

Under this act, it shall not be unlawful to manufacture, possess, sell, deliver, or use any device, equipment, or other material for the purpose of analyzing controlled substances for the presence of fentanyl.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SB 24 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 402 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 70 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 186 (2023), and SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023) and to SB 480 (2023).

#### CRITICAL INCIDENT STRESS MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (Section 590.192)

This act adds firefighters as eligible first responder personnel to receive services from the Critical Incident Stress Management Program of the Department of Public Safety.

This provision is identical to SB 121 (2023) and a provision in HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 119 & 120 (2023).

#### CIVILIAN REVIEW BOARDS (Section 590.653)

This act provides that civilian review boards established by political subdivisions shall solely be limited to reviewing, investigating, making findings and recommending disciplinary action against law enforcement officers.

This provision is similar to a provision in SCS/HCS/HBs 640 & 729 (2023).

#### RIGHTS OF VICTIMS OF CRIMES (Section 595.209)

Under current law, victims of certain crimes shall be notified by the prosecutor's office and law enforcement of certain filings or status updates in the criminal case of which he or she is a victim.

This act adds that the victim shall be notified by certified mail or by electronic mail.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 186 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SB 24 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SCS/SB 103 (2023), and SS/SCS/HB 301 (2023) and to SB 337 (2023).

#### PUBLIC DEFENDER FUND (Section 600.042)

Under current law, any funds available from government grants, private gifts, donations, bequests, or other sources made to the Office of the Public Defender are deposited in the general revenue fund of the state.

This act creates the "Public Defender - Federal and Other Fund" in the state treasury and provides that funding from any government grants, private gifts, donations, bequests, or other sources shall be deposited into such fund.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SS/SB 245 (2023), SS/SB 265 (2023), SB 1039 (2022), provisions in SCS/HB 2088, et al (2022), and HB 2370 (2022).

SPONSOR: Luetkemeyer

HANDLER: Roberts

#### EXPUNGEMENT OF CRIMINAL RECORDS (SECTIONS 610.140 & 488.650)

This act modifies provisions relating to the number of crimes a person may apply to have expunged from his or her record. A person may seek to expunge all crimes as part of the same course of criminal conduct or as part of an extended course of criminal conduct, subject to limitations as provided in the act.

Under current law, certain offenses, violations, and infractions are not eligible for expungement. This act adds that any offense that at the time of conviction requires registration as a sex offender is not eligible for expungement. Additionally, this act adds that the offenses, or successor offenses, of sexual conduct with a nursing facility resident in the second degree, use of a child in sexual performance, promoting a sexual performance of a child, or cross burning shall not be eligible for expungement.

This act changes provisions regarding any offense of unlawful use of weapons as not eligible for expungement to any "felony" offense of unlawful use of weapons is not eligible.

This act provides that a person may petition for expungement of crimes committed as part of an extended course of criminal conduct at least 10 years from the date of any sentence imposed under law.

This act repeals the provision that a court can make a determination at the hearing based solely on a victim's testimony and adds that a court may find that the continuing impact of the offense upon the victim rebuts the presumption that expungement is warranted.

This act also changes the time a person can petition to expunge arrest record for an eligible crime from three years after the date of the arrest to 18 months from the date of the arrest.

This act provides that a person shall be fully restored to the status he or she occupied prior to the arrests, pleas, trials, or convictions expunged. Additionally, this act modifies provisions allowing a person to answer "no" to an employer's inquiry about any arrests, charges, or convictions of a crime.

Finally, this act repeals provisions relating to the \$250 surcharge to file a petition for expungement.

These provisions are substantially similar to SB 687 (2022), SCS/SB 61 (2021), SB 519 (2020), SB 952 (2020).

#### COMPENSATION FOR WRONGFUL CONVICTIONS (Section 650.058)

Under current law, only individuals who are exonerated based on DNA evidence may receive restitution for a wrongful conviction.

This act provides that any individual who was later determined to be innocent as a result of another evidentiary method may be paid restitution. Such individual may receive an amount of \$179 per day for each day of postconviction incarceration for the offense the individual is found to be innocent, up to \$65,000 per fiscal year.

This provision is substantially similar to SCS/SBs 253, 146& 446 (2023), SB 1094 (2022), and HB 2474 (2022) and substantially similar to HB 1569 (2022), HB 2592 (2022), HB 2639 (2022), and HCS/HB 2412 (2022).

MARY GRACE PRINGLE

SS/SB 190 - This act modifies provisions relating to the taxation of seniors.

#### PROPERTY TAX CREDIT

This act authorizes a county to grant a property tax credit to eligible taxpayers residing in such county, provided such county has adopted an ordinance authorizing such credit, or a petition in support of such credit is delivered to the governing body of the county and is subsequently submitted to and approved by the voters, as described in the act.

Eligible taxpayers are defined as residents who: 1) are eligible for Social Security retirement benefits; 2) are the owner of record of or have a legal or equitable interest in a homestead; and 3) are liable for the payment of real property taxes on such homestead.

The amount of the property tax credit shall be equal to the difference between the real property tax liability on the homestead in a given year minus the real property tax liability on such homestead in the year in which the taxpayer became an eligible taxpayer.

A credit granted pursuant to this act shall be applied when calculating the eligible taxpayer's property tax liability for the tax year. The amount of the credit shall be noted on the statement of tax due sent to the eligible taxpayer by the county collector.

The amount of property tax credits authorized by a county pursuant to this act shall be considered tax revenue actually received by the county for the purposes of calculating property tax levies. (Section 137.1050)

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SB 247 (2023) and is substantially similar to SB 715 (2022) and to a provision in SS/SCS/SB 133 (2023), as amended, SS/SB 540 (2023), as amended, and SS#2/SCS/SB 649 (2022).

#### RETIREMENT BENEFITS INCOME TAX DEDUCTION

Current law allows taxpayers with certain filing status and adjusted gross income below certain thresholds to deduct 100% of certain retirement and Social Security benefits from the taxpayer's Missouri adjusted gross income, with a reduced deduction as the taxpayer's adjusted gross income increases. For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2024, this act allows the maximum deduction to all taxpayers regardless of filing status or adjusted gross income. (Sections 143.124 and 143.125)

These provisions are identical to SB 448 (2023), SB 241 (2023), HB 662 (2023), HB 1206 (2023), SB 871 (2022), HB 2853 (2022), SB 157 (2021), SB 847 (2020), and HB 1725 (2020), and to provisions in HCS/SB 247 (2023), and are substantially similar to SB 585 (2023), HB 156 (2023), and HB 456 (2023), and to provisions in HCS/SS#3/SCS/SB 131 (2023).

JOSH NORBERG

SS/SB 227 - Under current law, the culpable mental state necessary to prove a homicide offense is found to exist if the only difference between what actually occurred and what was the object of the offender's state of mind is that a different person or people were killed.

SPONSOR: Coleman

HANDLER: Meyers

This act adds that it shall not be a defense to a homicide charge that the identity of the person the offender intended to kill cannot be established. If the state proves beyond a reasonable doubt that the offender had the requisite mental state toward a specific person or a general class of persons who are not identified or who are not identifiable, such intent shall be transferred to a person who is killed by the offender while such mental state existed.

This act is substantially similar to to HB 1989 (2022) and HCS/HB 676 (2021).  
MARY GRACE PRINGLE

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SPONSOR: Schroer

HANDLER: Knight

HCS/SS/SCS/SB 398 - This act enacts provisions relating to motor vehicles.

**COLLECTION OF SALES TAX BY MOTOR VEHICLE DEALERS (Sections 144.020 and 144.070)**

This act provides that following development of the Department of Revenue's modernized system for vehicle titling and registration, driver licensing, and liens, licensed motor vehicle dealers shall collect and remit to the Department the sales tax due on all motor vehicles the dealer sells.

These provisions are identical to provisions in CCS/HCS/SB 47 (2023), provisions in HCS/HB 894 (2023), provisions in HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 56 & 61 (2023), provisions in SCS/HB 415 (2023), and provisions in HCS/SS/SB 23 (2023), and similar to provisions in HB 894 (2023), provisions in SB 66 (2023), HB 1733 (2022), provisions in SS/SB 762 (2022), SB 967 (2022), SB 720 (2022), HB 1873 (2022), HB 2740 (2022), SB 273 (2021), HB 235 (2021), HB 668 (2021), HB 1598 (2020), HB 2740 (2022), HB 809 (2021), HB 599 (2021), and HB 667 (2021).

**MOTOR VEHICLE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (Sections 303.039, 303.041, 303.420, 303.422, 303.425, 303.430, and 303.440)**

This act enacts provisions relating to motor vehicle financial responsibility.

This act establishes the "Motor Vehicle Financial Responsibility Verification and Enforcement Fund" to be used by the Department of Revenue for the administration of the act. (Section 303.422).

This act creates, within the Department of Revenue, the Motor Vehicle Financial Responsibility Enforcement and Compliance Incentive Program ("the program") for the purpose of enforcing The Motor Vehicle Financial Responsibility Law. The Department of Revenue shall have the authority to contract with third-party vendors to facilitate the program. The Department of Revenue or a third-party vendor shall utilize technology to compare vehicle registration information with the information accessible through the motor vehicle financial responsibility verification system established under the act ("the verification system"), and the Department shall use this information to identify motorists who are in violation of The Motor Vehicle Financial Responsibility Law. (Section 303.425.1(2)). The Department or third-party vendors shall not use any data collected from or technology associated with any automated motor vehicle financial responsibility system, as described in the act. (Section 303.425.1(3)). All fees paid to the third-party vendors may come from violator diversion fees generated by the pretrial diversion option established under the act as an alternative to statutory fines and reinstatement fees prescribed under The Motor Vehicle Financial Responsibility Law. (Section 303.425.1(4)).

The Department of Revenue may authorize law enforcement agencies or third-party vendors to use

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HANDLER: Knight

technology to collect data for purposes of the program. (Section 303.425.2). The Department may authorize traffic enforcement officers or third-party vendors to administer the processing and issuance of notices of violation, the collection of fees, or the referral of cases for prosecution, under the program. (Section 303.425.3). Access to the verification system shall be restricted to qualified agencies, as defined in the act. (Section 303.425.4). For purposes of the program, certain data specified in the act may be used to identify vehicles as being in violation of The Motor Vehicle Financial Responsibility Law, and shall constitute evidence of the violation. (Section 303.425.5).

Except as otherwise provided in the act, the Department of Revenue shall suspend, as provided by law, the registration of any motor vehicle that is determined under the program to be in violation of The Motor Vehicle Financial Responsibility Law. (Section 303.425.6).

The Department of Revenue shall send to an owner whose vehicle is identified under the program as being in violation of The Motor Vehicle Financial Responsibility Law a notice that the vehicle's registration may be suspended unless the owner, within 30 days, provides proof of financial responsibility or proof of a pending criminal charge for a violation of The Motor Vehicle Financial Responsibility Law. The notice shall include information on obtaining proof of financial responsibility, as provided in the act. If proof of financial responsibility or a pending criminal charge is not provided within the time allotted, the Department shall suspend the vehicle's registration in accordance with current law, or shall send a notice of vehicle registration suspension, clearly specifying the grounds for and effective date of the suspension, the right to and procedure for requesting a hearing, and the date by which the request for hearing must be made, as well as informing the owner that the matter will be referred for prosecution, informing the owner that the minimum penalty for the violation is \$300 and 4 license points, and offering the owner participation in a pretrial diversion option to preclude referral for prosecution and registration suspension under the act. The notice of vehicle registration suspension shall give a period of 3 days from mailing for the vehicle owner to respond, and shall be deemed received 3 days after mailing.

If no request for hearing or agreement to participate in the diversion option is received prior to the date of suspension, the Director shall suspend the registration immediately and refer the case for prosecution.

If an agreement to participate in the diversion option is received prior to the date of suspension, then upon payment of a diversion participation fee not to exceed \$200, and agreement to obtain and retain financial responsibility for a period of 2 years, then no points shall be assessed to the owner's driver's license, and the Department shall not take further action against the owner under the act, subject to compliance with the terms of the pretrial diversion option. The Department shall suspend the registration of, and refer cases for prosecution of, participating vehicle owners who violate the terms of the pretrial diversion option.

If a request for hearing is received prior to the date of suspension, then for all purposes other than eligibility for the diversion option, the effective date of suspension shall be stayed until a final order is entered following the hearing. The Department shall suspend the registration of vehicles determined under the final order to have been in violation of The Motor Vehicle Financial Responsibility Law, and shall refer the case for prosecution.

The Department of Revenue or its third-party vendor shall issue receipts for the collection of diversion option participation fees. Except as otherwise provided in the act, the fees collected shall be deposited into the Motor Vehicle Financial Responsibility Verification and Enforcement Fund. A vehicle owner



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whose registration is suspended under the act may obtain reinstatement upon providing proof of financial responsibility and payment to the Department of a nonrefundable reinstatement fee. (Section 303.425.7).

Data collected or retained under the program shall not be used by any entity for purposes other than enforcement of The Motor Vehicle Financial Responsibility Law. Data collected and stored by law enforcement under the program shall be considered evidence if a violation is confirmed. The evidence and a corresponding affidavit as provided in the act shall constitute probable cause for prosecution, and shall be forwarded to the appropriate prosecuting attorney as provided in the act. (Section 303.425.8).

Owners of vehicles identified as being in violation of The Motor Vehicle Financial Responsibility Law shall be provided with options for disputing claims which do not require appearance at any court of law or administrative facility. Any person who provides timely proof that he or she was in compliance with The Motor Vehicle Financial Responsibility Law at the time of the alleged violation shall be entitled to dismissal of the charge with no assessment of fees or fines. Any proof provided that a vehicle was in compliance at the time of the alleged offense shall be recorded in the system established by the Department of Revenue under the act. (Section 303.425.9).

The collection of data or use of technology shall be done in a manner that prohibits bias towards a specific community, race, gender, or socioeconomic status of vehicle owner. (Section 303.425.10). Law enforcement agencies, third-party vendors, or other entities authorized to operate under the program shall not sell data collected or retained under the program for any purpose or share it for any purpose not expressly authorized under the act. All data shall be secured and any third-party vendor or other entity authorized to operate under the program may be liable for any data security breach. (Section 303.425.11).

The Department of Revenue shall not take action under the act against fleet vehicles, or against vehicles known to the Department of Revenue to be insured under a policy of commercial auto insurance, as defined in the act. (Section 303.425.12).

Following one year after the implementation of the program, and annually thereafter, the Department of Revenue shall provide a report on the program's operations as provided in the act. The Department may, by rule, require the state, counties, and municipalities to provide information in order to complete the report. (Section 303.425.13).

This act requires the Department of Revenue to establish a web-based system for the verification of motor vehicle financial responsibility, and to provide access to insurance reporting data and vehicle registration and financial responsibility data. The Department shall require motor vehicle insurers to establish functionality for it as provided in the act, and the system shall be the sole system used in the state for online verification of financial responsibility. (Section 303.430.1).

The verification system shall transmit requests to insurers for verification of insurance coverage via web services established in accordance with Insurance Industry Committee on Motor Vehicle Administration ("ICMVA") specifications, and the insurance company system shall respond with a prescribed response upon evaluating the data provided in the request. The system shall include appropriate data security protections, and the Department of Revenue shall maintain a historical record of the system data for up to 12 months from the date of the requests and responses. The system shall be used to verify financial responsibility required by law, and shall be accessible by authorized employees of the Department, the courts, law enforcement, and other entities as authorized by law, and shall be interfaced, wherever appropriate, with existing state systems. The system shall include information enabling the

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Department to submit inquiries to insurers regarding motor vehicle insurance which are consistent with insurance industry and IICMVA standards by using the insurer's National Association of Insurance Commissioners company code, vehicle identification number, policy number, verification date, or as otherwise described in IICMVA standards. The Department shall promulgate rules to offer insurers of 1,000 or fewer vehicles an alternative method for verifying coverage in lieu of web services, and to provide for the verification of financial responsibility when proof of financial responsibility is provided to the Department by means other than a policy of insurance. Insurers are not required to verify insurance coverage for vehicles registered in other jurisdictions. (Section 303.430.2(1)).

The verification system shall respond within a time period established by the Department of Revenue. An insurer's system shall respond within the time period prescribed by the IICMVA's specifications and standards. Insurer systems shall be permitted reasonable system downtime for maintenance and other work with advance notice to the Department. Insurers shall not be subject to enforcement fees or other sanctions under such circumstances, or when their systems are not available because of emergency, outside attack, or other unexpected outages not planned by the insurer and reasonably outside of its control. (Section 303.430.2(2)).

The verification system shall assist in the identification of motorists operating in violation of The Motor Vehicle Financial Responsibility Law in the most effective way possible. System responses shall have no effect on the determination of coverage under a claim. Nothing in this act shall prohibit the Department of Revenue from contracting with a third-party vendor or vendors who have successfully implemented similar systems in other states. (Section 303.430.2(3)).

The Department of Revenue shall consult with insurance industry representatives and may consult with third-party vendors to determine the objectives, details, and deadlines related to the system by establishing an advisory council with membership as specified in the act. (Section 303.430.2(4)).

The Department of Revenue shall publish for comment, and then issue, a detailed implementation guide for its online verification system. (Section 303.430.2(5)).

The Department of Revenue and its third-party vendors, if any, shall each maintain a contact person for insurers during the establishment, implementation, and operation of the system. (Section 303.430.2(6)).

If the Department of Revenue has reason to believe a vehicle owner does not maintain financial responsibility as required by law, it may also request for the insurer to verify the existence of financial responsibility in a form approved by the Department of Revenue. Insurers shall cooperate with the Department of Revenue in establishing and maintaining the verification system, and shall provide motor vehicle insurance policy status information in accordance with rules promulgated by the Department of Revenue. (Section 303.430.2(7)).

Every property and casualty insurer licensed to issue motor vehicle insurance or authorized to do business in this state shall comply with this act for the verification of any vehicle for which the insurer issues a policy in this state. (Section 303.430.2(8)).

For purposes of historical verification inquiries, insurers shall maintain a historical record of insurance data for a minimum period of 6 months from the date of a policy's inception or modification. (Section 303.430.2(9)).

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HANDLER: Knight

The act shall not apply with regard to "commercial auto coverage", as defined in the act. However, such insurers may participate on a voluntary basis, and vehicle owners may provide the Department with proof of commercial auto coverage to be recorded in the verification system. (Section 303.430.2(10)). Individuals covered by commercial or fleet automobile policies shall be provided with proof of coverage as described in the act. (Section 303.430.2(11)).

Insurers shall be immune from civil and administrative liability for good faith efforts to comply with this act. Nothing in this act shall prohibit an insurer from using the services of a third-party vendor for facilitating the verification system as required under the act. (Section 303.430.2(12)-(13)).

The verification system shall be installed and fully operational on January 1, 2025, following a testing period of not less than 9 months. No enforcement action shall be taken based on the system until successful completion of the testing period. (Section 303.440).

These provisions are similar to provisions in SB 263 (2023), provisions in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 655 (2023), HB 203 (2023), HB 643 (2023), provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 725 (2023), provisions in SS/SCS/SB 783 (2022), provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS#2/HB 661 (2021), provisions in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 4 (2021), SB 1086 (2020), and HB 2733 (2020).

#### OPERATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES WHILE USING ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION DEVICES (Sections 304.820 and 304.822)

This act repeals the current prohibitions against operation of motor vehicles while using hand-held electronic wireless communications devices (Section 304.820), as defined by law, and enacts different prohibitions in lieu thereof (Section 304.822).

The act creates the "Siddens Bening Hands Free Law", which prohibits a number of uses of electronic communication devices while operating motor vehicles, as detailed in the act, as well as provides exceptions.

The act specifies penalties for violations of these provisions, including enhanced penalties for repeat offenders, violations occurring in a work zone when workers are present, violations occurring in a school zone, and violations that are the proximate cause of property damage, personal injury, or death.

Law enforcement officers who stop a noncommercial motor vehicle for a violation of these provisions shall inform the operator of the operator's right to decline a search of their device. No warrant shall be issued to confiscate or access an electronic communication device based on a violation of these provisions unless the violation results in serious injury or death.

Violations of these provisions shall not be used to establish probable cause for any other violation, and the provisions of the act shall be subject to racial bias reporting as required by law.

This act preempts local regulation of the use of electronic communication devices by the operators of vehicles.

Prior to January 1, 2025, a law enforcement officer who stops a noncommercial motor vehicle for a violation of these provisions shall not issue a citation for the violation, and shall only issue a warning.

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HANDLER: Knight

No person shall be stopped, inspected, or detained solely for a violation of these provisions.

These provisions are similar to provisions in SS/SCS/SBs 56 & 61 (2023), HB 441 (2023), HB 989 (2023), SB 972 (2022), SCS/SB 713 (2022), HB 1487 (2022), HB 1571 (2022), HB 1701 (2022), HB 2229 (2022), HB 2243 (2022), HB 2279 (2022), HB 2449 (2022), HB 853 (2021), HB 1076 (2021), HB 110 (2021), HB 241 (2021), HB 258 (2021), HB 798 (2021), contains provisions similar to HB 73 (2021) and HB 103 (2021), and is similar to SB 532 (2020), HB 1474 (2020), HB 1531 (2020), HB 1879 (2020), HB 1265 (2020), HB 1290 (2020), HB 1633 (2020), and HB 1674 (2020).

#### MOTOR VEHICLE FRANCHISE PRACTICES ACT (Sections 407.812 and 407.828)

This act prohibits certain entities from engaging in the business of selling motor vehicles, except as permitted by the Motor Vehicle Franchise Practices Act ("MVFP Act"), and specifies parties that shall have standing to enforce the prohibitions. (Section 407.812).

The act also modifies provisions applicable to warranty services. Under the act, compensation for the services is based on rates charged by the franchisee rather than on rates charged by comparable franchisees in the market. (Section 407.828.1-3). Claims not disapproved by the franchisor in writing within 30 days shall be considered approved and paid within 15 days, rather than within 10 days. (Section 407.828.6). The act exempts certain part assemblies from the requirement that franchisors compensate franchisees for recall work in the same manner as warranty work. (Section 407.828.8).

Lastly, the act specifies procedures for franchisees to file complaints with the Administrative Hearing Commission.

Franchisees may file claims within 60 days, rather than 30 days, after receiving an adverse decision on a claim under the act. Franchisors shall file an answer to the complaint within 30 days, and a hearing shall be held within 60 days of the franchisee's answer. If the Administrative Hearing Commission finds a franchisor has violated the requirements of the warranty statute, the franchisor shall compensate the franchisee as required by law. (Section 407.828.12).

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/SS/SB 23 (2023) and provisions in HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 56 & 61 (2023), and similar to provisions in HCS/HB 894 (2023).

#### MOTOR VEHICLE FINANCIAL PROTECTION PRODUCTS (Sections 407.2020 to 407.2090)

This act enacts provisions relating to motor vehicle financial protection products (MVFPs), as defined in the act.

MVFPs may be offered, sold, or given to consumers in this state in compliance with this act. The act requires any amount charged or financed for a MVFP to be separately stated, and not considered interest or a finance charge. The act prohibits credit and the sale or lease of a vehicle from being contingent upon purchase of a MVFP. However, MVFPs may be discounted or given at no charge in connection with the purchase of other non-credit related goods or services. (Section 407.2025).

The act also enacts provisions specific to debt waivers, as defined in the act. The act specifies certain requirements for the debt waivers to be offered (Section 407.2035), requirements for insurance policies insuring the debt waivers (Section 407.2040), requires certain disclosures to be made in writing (Section 407.2045), and specifies required terms applicable to cancellation of a debt waiver (Section 407.2050). Debt waivers offered by state or federal banks or credit unions in compliance with applicable law shall be

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HANDLER: Knight

exempt from the act, and debt waivers offered in connection with commercial transactions shall be exempt from the disclosure requirements otherwise required under the act. (Section 407.2055).

The act further enacts provisions specific to vehicle value protection agreements, as defined in the act. The act specifies requirements for the agreements to be offered, and specifies financial solvency requirements for the providers. (Section 407.2065). Certain disclosures and statements shall be made in writing, including certain terms applicable to cancellation of the agreement. (Section 407.2070). The act exempts commercial transactions, as defined in the act, from the disclosures and statements, as well as from the enforcement authority of the Department of Commerce and Insurance. (Section 407.2075).

The Attorney General shall have enforcement authority as specified in the act. (Section 407.2080). Lastly, the act provides that MVFPPs shall not be considered insurance (Section 407.2085), and specifies that the act shall apply to all MVFPPs that become effective after February 23, 2024. (Section 407.2090).

These provisions are similar to SB 492 (2023), HCS/HB 521 (2023), and provisions in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 655 (2023).

ERIC VANDER WEERD

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\*\*\* SCR 7 \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Bernskoetter

HANDLER: Van Schoiack

HCS/SCR 7 - This Senate concurrent resolution creates the America 250 Missouri Commission.

The Commission's principal purpose shall be to plan, promote, and implement public celebrations and commemorations of the 250th Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence and the 250th Anniversary of the United States of America.

This concurrent resolution is identical to HCS/HCR 13 (2023) and similar to SS/SCR 36 (2022).  
JIM ERTLE

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\*\*\* SJR 26 \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Fitzwater

HANDLER: Hausman

SJR 26 - This constitutional amendment, if approved by the voters, allows the General Assembly to exempt from property tax all real and personal property used primarily for the care of a child outside of his or her home.

This constitutional amendment is identical to HJR 47 (2023).  
JOSH NORBERG

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\*\*\* HB 1 \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hough

HCS/HB 1 - Public Debt

Governor

House

**\*\*\* HB 1 \*\*\*** (Cont'd)

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hough

GR	\$	1,000	\$	1,000
FEDERAL		0		0
OTHER		0		0
.				
TOTAL	\$	1,000	\$	1,000

.	Senate		Final	
GR	\$	1,000	\$	1,000
FEDERAL		0		0
OTHER		0		0
.				
TOTAL	\$	1,000	\$	1,000

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

**\*\*\* HB 2 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hough

CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2 - Elementary and Secondary Education

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 4,245,196,822	\$3,917,574,332
FEDERAL	3,930,537,129	3,657,374,250
OTHER	1,891,929,168	2,085,140,365
.		
TOTAL	\$10,067,663,119	\$9,660,088,947

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 4,342,554,654	\$4,029,537,085
FEDERAL	3,972,105,588	3,721,622,344
OTHER	1,894,657,578	2,083,840,365
.		
TOTAL	\$10,209,317,820	\$9,834,999,794

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

**\*\*\* HB 3 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hough

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 3 - Higher Education and Workforce Development

.	Governor	House
GR	\$1,128,080,163	\$1,175,739,457
FEDERAL	139,295,879	138,936,792
OTHER	159,350,477	106,074,362
.		
TOTAL	\$1,426,726,519	\$1,420,750,611

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hough

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$1,160,939,885	\$1,229,177,032
FEDERAL	138,350,979	140,775,659
OTHER	159,550,477	107,074,362
.		
TOTAL	\$1,458,841,341	\$1,477,027,053

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hough

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 4 - Revenue & Transportation

.	REVENUE	
.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 73,412,745	\$ 73,560,287
FEDERAL	4,179,173	4,179,333
OTHER	591,709,772	591,711,177
.		
TOTAL	\$ 669,301,690	\$ 669,450,797

  

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 73,564,895	\$ 73,935,287
FEDERAL	4,179,333	4,179,333
OTHER	599,511,177	596,911,177
.		
TOTAL	\$ 677,254,895	\$ 675,025,797

  

.	TRANSPORTATION	
.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 979,286,578	\$ 127,286,578
FEDERAL	403,609,432	403,609,519
OTHER	3,411,249,395	3,361,291,807
.		
TOTAL	\$4,794,145,405	\$3,892,187,904

  

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 350,686,578	\$ 348,836,578
FEDERAL	443,609,519	403,609,519
OTHER	3,361,291,807	3,361,291,807
.		
TOTAL	\$4,155,587,904	\$4,113,737,904

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

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**\*\*\* HB 5 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hough

## CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 5 - Office of Administration

## OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 577,524,554	\$ 317,518,675
FEDERAL	134,405,475	127,568,780
OTHER	159,885,239	161,561,055
.		
TOTAL	\$ 871,815,268	\$ 606,648,510

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$1,794,799,935	\$1,785,367,535
FEDERAL	134,407,499	126,407,499
OTHER	160,173,794	160,173,794
.		
TOTAL	\$2,088,881,228	\$2,071,948,828

## EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 854,164,820	\$ 854,387,780
FEDERAL	319,015,360	319,022,482
OTHER	338,658,062	339,733,454
.		
TOTAL	\$1,511,838,242	\$1,513,143,716

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 854,303,498	\$ 854,387,780
FEDERAL	319,022,482	319,022,482
OTHER	339,733,454	339,733,454
.		
TOTAL	\$1,513,059,434	\$1,513,143,716

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

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**\*\*\* HB 6 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hough

## CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 6 - Agriculture, Natural Resources &amp; Conservation

## . AGRICULTURE

.	Governor	House
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SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hough

GR	\$	11,813,305	\$	17,473,634
FEDERAL		8,184,549		8,184,605
OTHER		29,930,778		29,936,630
.				
TOTAL	\$	49,928,632	\$	55,594,869

.		Senate		Final
GR	\$	84,656,179	\$	88,156,179
FEDERAL		8,338,750		8,338,750
OTHER		30,056,630		30,056,630
.				
TOTAL	\$	123,051,559	\$	126,551,559

.

NATURAL RESOURCES

.		Governor		House
GR	\$	68,230,828	\$	68,788,811
FEDERAL		140,658,268		139,947,809
OTHER		778,984,480		786,089,848
.				
TOTAL	\$	987,873,576	\$	994,826,468

.		Senate		Final
GR	\$	165,036,504	\$	165,077,504
FEDERAL		190,932,565		190,220,827
OTHER		785,589,848		785,589,848
.				
TOTAL	\$	1,141,558,917	\$	1,140,888,179

.

CONSERVATION

.		Governor		House
GR	\$	0	\$	0
FEDERAL		0		0
OTHER		215,643,222		215,648,032
.				
TOTAL	\$	215,643,222	\$	215,648,032

.		Senate		Final
GR	\$	0	\$	0
FEDERAL		0		0
OTHER		217,148,032		217,148,032

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hough

.		
TOTAL	\$ 217,148,032	217,148,032
ADAM KOENIGSFELD		

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hough

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 7 - Economic Development, Commerce and Insurance & Labor and Industrial Relations

.	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	
.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 101,663,323	\$ 118,260,605
FEDERAL	565,851,345	564,854,254
OTHER	41,295,697	41,521,615
.		
TOTAL	\$708,810,365	\$ 724,636,474

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 224,516,560	\$ 216,466,560
FEDERAL	591,854,254	591,854,254
OTHER	41,621,615	41,771,615
.		
TOTAL	\$ 857,992,429	\$ 850,092,429

.	COMMERCE AND INSURANCE	
.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 1,214,679	\$ 1,214,744
FEDERAL	1,650,000	1,650,000
OTHER	71,324,314	71,378,016
.		
TOTAL	\$ 74,188,993	\$ 74,242,760

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 6,214,744	\$ 6,214,744
FEDERAL	1,650,000	1,650,000
OTHER	71,378,016	71,378,016
.		
TOTAL	\$ 79,242,760	\$ 79,242,760

.	LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS	
.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 2,871,463	\$ 2,871,553

**\*\*\* HB 7 \*\*\* (Cont'd)**

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hough

FEDERAL	118,939,850	118,941,143
OTHER	262,754,409	262,754,706
.		
TOTAL	\$ 384,565,722	\$ 384,567,402

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 2,871,553	\$ 2,871,553
FEDERAL	118,941,143	118,941,143
OTHER	262,706,801	262,706,801
.		
TOTAL	\$ 384,519,497	\$384,519,497

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

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**\*\*\* HB 8 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hough

CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 8 - Public Safety &amp; National Guard

## PUBLIC SAFETY

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 122,657,294	\$ 109,760,439
FEDERAL	574,588,465	577,361,221
OTHER	536,258,899	555,356,215
.		
TOTAL	\$1,233,504,658	\$1,242,477,875

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 159,592,730	\$ 139,825,358
FEDERAL	583,861,221	577,861,221
OTHER	565,945,946	565,945,886
.		
TOTAL	\$1,309,399,897	\$1,283,632,465

## NATIONAL GUARD

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 8,602,552	\$ 11,072,285
FEDERAL	36,631,475	36,631,475
OTHER	6,442,788	6,442,788
.		
TOTAL	\$ 51,676,815	\$ 54,146,548

**\*\*\* HB 8 \*\*\* (Cont'd)**

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hough

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 11,117,285	\$ 11,117,285
FEDERAL	36,631,475	36,631,475
OTHER	6,442,788	6,442,788
.		
TOTAL	\$ 54,191,548	\$ 54,191,548

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

**\*\*\* HB 9 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hough

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 9 - Corrections

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 850,458,349	\$ 856,021,085
FEDERAL	7,368,172	7,368,196
OTHER	81,229,015	81,229,186
.		
TOTAL	\$ 939,055,536	\$ 944,618,467

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 859,947,449	\$ 862,947,449
FEDERAL	7,368,196	7,368,196
OTHER	81,229,186	81,229,186
.		
TOTAL	\$ 948,544,831	\$ 951,544,831

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

**\*\*\* HB 10 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hough

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 10 - Mental Health &amp; Health and Senior Services

MENTAL HEALTH

.	Governor	House
GR	\$1,378,504,464	\$1,306,740,985
FEDERAL	2,327,959,766	2,323,236,459
OTHER	55,205,312	56,205,508
.		
TOTAL	\$3,761,669,542	\$3,686,182,952

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$1,640,298,482	\$1,434,429,662

**\*\*\* HB 10 \*\*\* (Cont'd)**

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hough

FEDERAL	2,862,186,697	2,743,293,542
OTHER	56,205,508	56,205,508
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$4,558,690,687</u>	<u>\$4,233,928,712</u>

## HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 534,167,031	\$ 532,568,274
FEDERAL	2,207,132,916	2,198,347,697
OTHER	66,354,702	97,607,382
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$2,807,654,649</u>	<u>\$2,828,523,353</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 674,736,087	\$ 601,852,073
FEDERAL	2,398,556,399	2,255,102,528
OTHER	67,007,382	67,007,382
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$3,140,299,868</u>	<u>\$2,923,961,983</u>

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

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**\*\*\* HB 11 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hough

## CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 11 - Social Services

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 2,556,640,002	\$ 2,504,947,393
FEDERAL	10,474,800,972	9,995,695,095
OTHER	3,394,261,652	3,369,648,604
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$16,425,702,626</u>	<u>\$15,870,291,092</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 2,599,212,867	\$ 2,584,533,164
FEDERAL	10,209,974,610	10,087,100,908
OTHER	3,370,148,604	3,370,148,604
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$16,179,386,081</u>	<u>\$16,041,782,676</u>

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

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**\*\*\* HB 12 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hough

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hough

CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 12 - Elected Officials, Judiciary, Public Defender  
& General Assembly

.	ELECTED OFFICIALS	
.	Governor	House
GR	\$103,178,462	\$111,272,992
FEDERAL	39,576,792	40,308,613
OTHER	92,873,584	92,870,865
.		
TOTAL	\$235,628,838	\$244,452,470

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$142,676,993	\$132,176,993
FEDERAL	40,308,613	40,308,613
OTHER	92,870,865	92,870,865
.		
TOTAL	\$275,856,471	\$265,356,471

.	JUDICIARY	
.	Governor	House
GR	\$249,266,358	\$250,838,261
FEDERAL	16,135,713	16,135,773
OTHER	20,290,721	18,792,967
.		
TOTAL	\$285,692,792	\$285,767,001

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$255,396,935	\$255,396,935
FEDERAL	16,135,773	16,135,773
OTHER	18,792,967	18,792,967
.		
TOTAL	\$290,325,675	\$290,325,675

.	PUBLIC DEFENDER	
.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 60,853,573	\$ 61,088,132
FEDERAL	1,125,000	1,125,000
OTHER	4,811,344	4,829,116
.		
TOTAL	\$ 66,789,917	\$ 67,042,248

**\*\*\* HB 12 \*\*\* (Cont'd)**

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hough

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 61,197,608	\$ 61,088,132
FEDERAL	1,125,000	1,125,000
OTHER	4,829,116	4,829,116
.		
TOTAL	\$ 67,151,724	\$ 67,042,248

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 44,380,980	\$ 46,058,382
FEDERAL	0	0
OTHER	390,808	390,808
.		
TOTAL	\$ 44,771,788	\$ 46,449,190

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 46,160,517	\$ 46,160,517
FEDERAL	0	0
OTHER	390,808	390,808
.		
TOTAL	\$ 46,551,325	\$ 46,551,325

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

**\*\*\* HB 13 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hough

## CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 13 - Statewide Leasing

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 104,786,253	\$ 105,364,332
FEDERAL	26,412,430	26,412,430
OTHER	12,763,301	14,584,373
.		
TOTAL	\$ 143,961,984	\$ 146,361,135

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 105,364,332	\$ 105,364,332
FEDERAL	26,412,430	26,412,430
OTHER	14,584,373	14,584,373
.		
TOTAL	\$ 146,361,135	\$ 146,361,135

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

**\*\*\* HB 14 \*\*\***

**\*\*\* HB 14 \*\*\* (Cont'd)**

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hough

## HCS/HB 14 - Supplemental Appropriations

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 120,016,310	\$ 121,009,664
FEDERAL	458,540,276	458,863,446
OTHER	47,015,869	47,126,274
.		
TOTAL	\$ 625,572,455	\$ 626,999,384

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 121,009,664	\$ 121,009,664
FEDERAL	458,863,446	458,863,446
OTHER	47,126,274	47,126,274
.		
TOTAL	\$ 626,999,384	\$ 626,999,384

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

**\*\*\* HB 15 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hough

## CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 15 - Supplemental Appropriations

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 478,153,229	\$ 423,775,290
FEDERAL	1,466,656,810	1,430,947,576
OTHER	183,121,842	176,352,464
.		
TOTAL	\$2,127,931,881	\$2,031,075,330

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 427,303,560	\$ 427,303,560
FEDERAL	1,448,458,040	1,448,458,040
OTHER	176,327,464	176,352,464
.		
TOTAL	\$2,052,089,064	\$2,052,114,064

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

**\*\*\* HB 17 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hough

## HCS/HB 17 - Reappropriations

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 15,695,806	\$ 15,694,834
FEDERAL	280,959,025	270,482,386



**\*\*\* HB 17 \*\*\* (Cont'd)**

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hough

OTHER	151,561,279	144,476,116
.		
TOTAL	\$ 448,216,110	\$ 430,653,336

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 15,694,834	\$ 15,694,834
FEDERAL	270,482,386	270,482,386
OTHER	144,476,116	144,476,116
.		
TOTAL	\$ 430,653,336	\$ 430,653,336

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

**\*\*\* HB 18 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hough

SCS/HCS/HB 18 - Maintenance and Repair

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 234,231,747	\$ 234,231,747
FEDERAL	86,832,102	86,832,102
OTHER	272,297,552	267,297,552
.		
TOTAL	\$ 593,361,401	\$ 588,361,401

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 424,106,601	\$ 424,106,601
FEDERAL	81,957,248	81,957,248
OTHER	271,919,868	271,919,868
.		
TOTAL	\$ 777,983,717	\$ 777,983,717

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

**\*\*\* HB 19 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hough

SS/SCS/HCS/HB 19 - Capital Improvements

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 33,561,290	\$1,092,483,028
FEDERAL	422,601,476	541,666,287
OTHER	49,015,125	74,365,268
.		
TOTAL	\$ 505,177,891	\$1,708,514,583

**\*\*\* HB 19 \*\*\* (Cont'd)**

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hough

.	Senate		Final
GR	\$ 246,644,365		\$ 246,644,365
FEDERAL	317,745,858		317,745,858
OTHER	54,015,125		54,015,125
.			
TOTAL	\$ 618,405,348		\$ 618,405,348

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

**\*\*\* HB 20 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hough

SS/SCS/HCS/HB 20 - American Recovery Plan Act Appropriations

.	Governor		House
GR	\$ 0		\$ 0
FEDERAL	2,762,156,124		2,710,873,965
OTHER	12,000,000		12,000,000
.			
TOTAL	\$2,774,156,124		\$2,722,873,965

.	Senate		Final
GR	\$ 333,530,843		\$ 333,530,843
FEDERAL	2,942,533,869		2,942,533,869
OTHER	12,000,000		12,000,000
.			
TOTAL	\$3,288,064,712		\$3,288,064,712

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

**\*\*\* HB 115 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Shields

HANDLER: Eslinger

SS/HCS/HBs 115 & 99 - This act modifies several provisions relating to licensing of health care professionals, including: (1) nurses; (2) assistant physicians; (3) physical therapists; (4) professional counselors; and (5) pharmacists.

NURSES (Sections 195.070, 334.104, 335.016, 335.019, 335.036, 335.046, 335.051, 335.056, 335.076, 335.086, and 335.175)

This act modifies licensing and collaborative practice arrangements for advanced practice registered nurses (APRNs). Under this act, an APRN may prescribe Schedule II controlled substances for hospice patients, as described in the act. Additionally, collaborative practice arrangements between the APRN and the collaborating physician may waive geographic proximity requirements, as described in the act, including when the arrangement outlines the use of telehealth and when the APRN is providing services in a correctional center. Collaborating physicians or designated physicians shall be present with the APRN for sufficient periods of time, at least once every two weeks, to participate in chart reviews and supervision.

Currently, an APRN shall practice with the collaborating physician continuously present for a

SPONSOR: Shields

HANDLER: Eslinger

one-month period when entering into an arrangement with the physician. This act waives that requirement when a primary care or behavioral health physician enters into an arrangement with a primary care or behavioral health APRN, the physician is new to the patient population, and the APRN is familiar with the patient population.

Currently, a nurse may be licensed to practice professional or practical nursing. This act adds a license to practice advanced practice nursing and modifies the definitions of APRN and the practice of professional nursing. Additionally, this act specifies the requirements for the advanced practice nursing license, including the requirement that an applicant first hold a current registered professional nurse license, and have completed certain graduate-level programs and certifications, or hold a document of recognition to practice as an APRN that is current as of August 28, 2023. License renewals for APRN licenses and registered professional nurse licenses shall occur at the same time and failure to renew and maintain the registered professional nurse license or failure to provide evidence of an active required certification shall result in the expiration of the APRN license. This act further modifies the names of the specific certifying organizations for nursing specialties.

Under this act, the State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts shall make information publicly available about which physicians and other health care providers have entered into collaborative practice arrangements.

These provisions are identical to provisions of the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 402 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 157 (2023), and the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 70 (2023), substantially similar to SCS/SB 79 (2023) and HCS/HB 271 (2023), and similar to provisions in HB 1578 (2022) and HB 693 (2019).

#### ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS (Section 334.036)

Currently, a requirement for licensure as an assistant physician is that the applicant must be a graduate of any medical school. This act provides that the applicant must be a graduate of a medical school accredited by certain organizations listed in the act. This act repeals a provision of law that authorizes an assistant physician collaborative practice arrangement in any pilot project areas established in which assistant physicians may practice.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 402 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 157 (2023), and the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 70 (2023) and substantially similar to SS#2/SCS/SB 938 (2022).

#### PHYSICAL THERAPISTS (Sections 334.100, 334.506, and 334.613)

This act modifies provisions relating to the practice of physical therapy. Under this act, physical therapists with a doctorate of physical therapy or 5 years of clinical experience may evaluate and initiate treatment on a patient without a prescription or referral from an approved health care provider. Physical therapists may provide certain educational information, fitness or wellness programs, screenings, and consultations without a prescription or referral regardless of whether a patient is symptomatic.

This act repeals provisions limiting the ability of a physical therapist to examine and treat certain conditions or injuries without a prescription or referral. Under this act, physical therapists shall refer to an approved health care provider patients with certain conditions, including those with conditions beyond the scope of practice of physical therapy, as well as any patient who does not demonstrate measurable or functional improvement within ten visits or 30 days, whichever occurs first.

SPONSOR: Shields

HANDLER: Eslinger

A physical therapist shall consult with an approved health care provider after ten visits or 30 days, whichever occurs first, before continuing physical therapy if a patient's condition has improved and the physical therapist believes that continued physical therapy is reasonable and necessary. The physical therapist shall provide the provider certain information specified in the act during such consultation and continued physical therapy shall proceed in accordance with input from the provider. The physical therapist shall notify the provider of continuing physical therapy every 10 visits or 30 days unless the provider directs otherwise. This provision shall not apply to physical therapy services performed within a primary or secondary school for individuals under 21.

This act allows the Board of Registration for the Healing Arts to file a complaint against a physical therapist for evaluating or treating a patient in a manner inconsistent with provisions of the act and existing law governing the scope of practice for physical therapists, rather than allowing the Board to file a complaint for practicing or offering to practice independent of a prescription and the direction of certain health care providers listed in current law.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 70 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 106 (2023), and the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 157 (2023), substantially similar to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SB 51 (2023), and similar to provisions in HB 144 (2023), SB 205 (2023), HB 1555 (2022), and HCS/SB 330 (2021).

#### PROFESSIONAL COUNSELORS (Sections 337.510 and 337.550)

This act modifies provisions relating to license reciprocity for professional counselors. Currently, those applicants who are licensed in another state or territory may receive a license in this state if they are approved or in good standing with certain professional organizations. This act repeals this provision and implements a provision permitting any person who, for at least one year, has held a valid, current license issued by another state, a branch or unit of the military, a U.S. territory, or the District of Columbia, to apply for an equivalent Missouri license through the Board, subject to procedures and limitations as provided in the act.

This act adopts the "Counseling Interstate Compact". The purpose of the compact is to facilitate the interstate practice of licensed professional counselors with the goal of improving public access to professional counseling services. The compact sets forth the requirements to be met in order for a state to join the compact. Each member state shall require an applicant for a professional counselor license to obtain or retain a license in the home state and meet the home state's qualifications for licensure or renewal of licensure as well as all other applicable state laws.

The compact creates a joint public agency known as the Counseling Compact Commission. The Commission has powers and duties as listed in the compact and shall enforce the provisions and rules of the compact. The Commission shall provide for the development, maintenance, and utilization of a coordinated database and reporting system containing licenses, adverse actions, and investigative information on all licensed individuals in member states.

The compact shall come into effect on the date on which the compact is enacted into law in the tenth member state. Any member state may withdraw from the compact by enacting a statute repealing the same. The compact shall be binding upon member states and shall supersede any conflict with state law.

SPONSOR: Shields

HANDLER: Eslinger

These provisions are identical to the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 70 (2023) and substantially similar to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 157 (2023) and HB 2749 (2022).

PHARMACISTS (Sections 338.010 and 338.012)

This act modifies several provisions relating to the administration of medications by pharmacists. First, this act modifies the definition of a medication therapeutic plan by repealing language defining it by the prescription order so long as the prescription order is specific to each patient for care by a pharmacist. This act also repeals language from current law defining the practice of pharmacy as including the administration of specific vaccines by written physician protocol for specific patients and adds language defining the practice of pharmacy as including the ordering and administering of certain FDA-approved or authorized vaccines to persons at least 7 years of age or the CDC-approved age, whichever is older, pursuant to rules promulgated by the Board of Pharmacy and the Board of Registration for the Healing Arts or rules promulgated under a state of emergency.

Under current law, any pharmacist who accepts a prescription order for a medication therapeutic plan shall have a written protocol from the referring physician. This act repeals this provision and permits a pharmacist with a certificate of medication therapeutic plan authority to provide medication therapy services pursuant to a written physician protocol to patients with an established physician-patient relationship with the protocol physician.

Under this act, a licensed pharmacist may order and administer vaccines approved or authorized by the FDA to address a public health need, as authorized by the state or federal government, during a state or federally-declared public health emergency.

Finally, a pharmacist with a certificate of medication therapeutic plan authority may provide influenza, group A streptococcus, and COVID-19 medication therapy services pursuant to a statewide standing order issued by the Director of the Department of Health and Senior Services or a physician licensed by the Department.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 157 (2023), the perfected SS/SCS/SB 41 (2023), and SCS/HCS/HBs 117, 343, & 1091 (2023) and substantially similar to provisions in HCS/HB 2452 (2022), SB 1126 (2022), and HCS/SS/SB 690 (2022).  
SARAH HASKINS

SPONSOR: Griffith

HANDLER: Bernskoetter

HB 131 - Current law requires salaries of all elective and appointive officers and employees of the state to be paid out of the state treasury, in semimonthly or monthly installments as designated by the Commissioner of Administration. This act allows salaries to additionally be paid out biweekly.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SB 111 (2023), SB 316 (2021), a provision in the perfected SB 78 (2021), and a provision in HCS/HBs 846 & 407 (2021) and substantially similar to a provision in HCS/SS/SB 997 (2022), the truly agreed to and finally passed SCS/HB 2090 (2022).  
SCOTT SVAGERA

SPONSOR: Francis

HANDLER: Bean

SS/HB 202 - This act modifies and creates new provisions relating to environmental regulation.

#### STATE COORDINATE SYSTEM

This act repeals provisions relating to the "Missouri Coordinate System of 1927" and the "Missouri Coordinate System of 1983" and creates the "Missouri State Plane Coordinate System". The system may have one or more projection zone layers. Each layer shall:

- Be covered by geodetically reference mapping projections adopted and supported by the Nation Geodetic Survey;
- Be identified by the geodetic datum; and
- Remain uniquely and consistently defined throughout its implementation within a particular layer.

This act modifies provisions relating to coordinate distances and measurement values as provided in the act. This act shall not be construed to prohibit the appropriate use of other geodetic reference networks. (Sections 60.401 to 60.510)

These provisions are identical to provisions in HS/HCS/SS/SB 138 (2023), SB 403 (2023), SB 1026 (2022) and to provisions in HB 2364 (2022), similar to provisions in HCS/HB 47 & 638 (2023).

#### WATERWAYS AND PORTS TRUST FUND

This act establishes the "Waterways and Ports Trust Fund". The fund shall consist of moneys appropriated to it by the General Assembly, and may also receive money from federal, private, or other sources.

Moneys in the fund shall be withdrawn only upon appropriation by the General Assembly, to be administered by the Highways and Transportation Commission and the Department of Transportation, for the purposes of developing a statewide plan for waterborne commerce and reviewing plans of local or regional port authorities for major public capital improvements to encourage coordination with the statewide plan.

The act specifies eligibility requirements for a project to be eligible to receive an appropriation from the fund.

This act shall terminate on August 28, 2033, pending the discharge of moneys from the fund. The fund shall be dissolved on December 31, 2033, with the unencumbered balance being transferred to the General Revenue Fund. (Section 68.080)

These provisions are identical to provisions in HS/HCS/SS/SB 138 (2023), SB 265 (2023), substantially similar to HB 476 (2023) and HB 491 (2023).

#### TAX CREDIT FOR ETHANOL BLEND AND BIODIESEL FUEL

Current law authorizes a tax credit for all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2023, for the sale of higher ethanol blend fuel and biodiesel fuel and for the production of biodiesel fuel. This act provides that any taxpayer with a tax year beginning prior to January 1, 2023, but ending during the 2023 calendar year shall be allowed a tax credit for the amount of fuel sold or produced during the portion of such tax year that occurs during the 2023 calendar year.

SPONSOR: Francis

HANDLER: Bean

Additionally, current law authorizing a tax credit for the production of biodiesel fuel limits the maximum amount of tax credits that may be authorized in a fiscal year to \$4 million. This act increases such annual limit to \$5.5 million and removes a provision requiring the Department of Revenue to apportion tax credits among biodiesel producers applying for such tax credits.

Finally, a provision of current law authorizing any unused amounts of tax credits for the production of biodiesel fuel to be authorized as tax credits for the sale of biodiesel blend, and vice versa, is repealed. (Sections 135.775, 135.778)

These provisions are identical to provisions in HS/HCS/SS/SB 138 (2023), HCS/SS/SCS/SB 92 (2023), SS/SB 519 (2023) and HCS/HB 925 (2023).

#### BUSINESS INCOME DEDUCTION

Current law authorizes an income tax deduction for a percentage of a taxpayer's business deduction from certain combined sources. This act adds the total combined profit as reported on an IRS Schedule F form and Form 4835. (Section 143.022)

This provision is identical to a provision in HS/HCS/SS/SB 138 (2023), HCS/HB 356 (2023), HCS/HB 1023 (2023), HCS/SS/SCS/SB 133 (2023), HCS/SS#3/SCS/SB 131 (2023).

#### TAX CREDIT FOR CERTAIN FARMERS

This act authorizes an income tax deduction for farm owners who sell, lease, or participate in a crop-share arrangement with a beginning farmer, as such terms are defined in the act.

The amount of the deduction shall be equal to 1) the portion of capital gains received from the sale of farmland to a beginning farmer, not to exceed \$500,000 in a tax year; 2) the portion of cash rent income received from the lease or rental of farmland to a beginning farmer, not to exceed \$25,000 in a tax year; and 3) the portion of income received from the crop-share arrangement with a beginning farmer, not to exceed \$25,000 in a tax year. (Section 143.121)

These provisions are identical to provisions in HS/HCS/SS/SB 138 (2023), SB 588 (2023), SB 618 (2023), similar to HCS/HB 1023 (2023).

#### REPEALS CERTAIN PROVISIONS RELATING TO HEMP

This act repeals provisions relating to regulation of industrial hemp. (Sections 195.203 to 195.773)

These provisions are identical to provisions in HS/HCS/SS/SB 138 (2023) and SB 209 (2023).

Additionally, this act repeals current law authorizing the cultivation, possession, and use of hemp extract for treatment of intractable epilepsy. (Section 192.945, 192.947, 261.265)

These provisions are identical to provisions in HS/HCS/SS/SB 138 (2023), SB 546 (2023) and HB 644 (2023).

#### DUTIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, INCLUDING MODIFICATION OF FEE STRUCTURES

The act repeals certain provisions related to egg sales and licensing, metrology, and propane fees.

SPONSOR: Francis

HANDLER: Bean

This act repeals the current annual licensing fees of eggs within the Department of Agriculture and creates provisions regarding the fee amounts of certain licenses relating to the sale of eggs. The Director of the Department of Agriculture shall have the authority to assess egg licensing fees as described in the act. (Sections 196.311, 196.316)

Under the act, the testing fee of liquefied petroleum meters shall not exceed \$400, instead of \$75. The act repeals a provision relating to such testing fees. The total expenses related to metrology calibrations shall not exceed \$500 per calibration, instead of \$125. (Sections 323.100, 413.225)

Additionally, the act modifies the definition of "eggs" to include quail eggs. (Section 196.311)

These provisions are identical to provisions in HS/HCS/SS/SB 138 (2023), SCS/SB 335 (2023), HCS/HB 467 (2023), SCS/HCS/HB 631 (2023), SCS/HCS/HB 779 (2023).

#### FLOOD RESILIENCY ACT

This act creates "Flood Resiliency Act" and the "Flood Resiliency Program" for the purpose of increasing flood resiliency along the Missouri and Mississippi rivers and their tributaries and improving statewide flood forecasting and monitoring ability.

The state of Missouri may participate with a political subdivision in the development, construction, or renovation of a flood resiliency project, as defined in the act, if the political subdivision has a plan for such project which has been submitted to and approved by the Director of the Department of Natural Resources. Alternatively, the state may promote such project or initiate its own plan for such project. Such plan shall include a description of the flood resiliency project, as described in the act, and the Director shall approve such a project subject to certain conditions as described in the act. Political subdivisions with approved flood resiliency projects and their partners may receive funds from public and private sources, including the newly created Flood Resiliency Improvement Fund, for the purpose of implementing such projects under the act. (Section 256.800)

These provisions are identical to provisions in HS/HCS/SS/SB 138 (2023), SB 615 (2023), a provision in SS/SB 265 (2023), HB 1242 (2023), HB 2617 (2022) and similar to SB 984 (2022).

#### MISSOURI HARDWOOD PRODUCT PROMOTION FUND

This act requires the Department of Economic Development to promote Missouri hardwood forest products and educate the public on the value and benefit of such products.

This act creates the "Missouri Hardwood Forest Product Promotion Fund". Money in the fund shall be used to promote and educate about Missouri hardwood forest products.

This act shall automatically sunset six years after the effective date of the act unless reauthorized by the General Assembly. (Section 262.911)

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/SS/SB 138 (2023), HB 1096 (2023).

#### LOG TRUCK REQUIREMENTS

This act modifies the requirements of log trucks to have a total weight of up to 109,600 lbs., instead of 105,000 lbs. (Section 304.180)



SPONSOR: Francis

HANDLER: Bean

This provision is identical to a provision in HS/HCS/SS/SB 138 (2023).

#### VETERINARY STUDENT LOAN REPAYMENT PROGRAM

This act modifies provisions relating to the Large Animal Veterinary Medicine Loan Repayment Program.

Under the act, the Missouri Department of Agriculture shall not grant repayment for more than twelve veterinarians each year, instead of six.

The act renames the "Dr. Merrill Townley Large Animal Veterinary Student Loan Program" to the "Dr. Merrill Townley and Dr. Dan Brown Large Animal Veterinary Student Loan Program".

The act expands the sources of funding for the Program to include any private grant, gift, donation, device, or bequest of moneys, funds, real or personal property, or other assets.

Under the act, a qualified applicant may receive financial assistance under the Program up to thirty thousand dollars for each academic year, instead of twenty thousand dollars, provided that the cumulative total shall not exceed one hundred twenty thousand dollars per qualified applicant, instead of eighty thousand dollars.

The act provides that up to twelve, instead of six, qualified applicants per academic year may be awarded loans under the Program. The Department may increase the number of qualified applicants above twelve that may be awarded such loans per academic year if the amount of any additional moneys received from private contributions or other assets deposited in the Veterinary Student Loan Payment Fund allows the full funding of such increase in the number of applicants.

Finally, under the act, for each year of qualified employment that each individual contracts to serve in an area of defined need, the Department shall forgive up to thirty thousand dollars with accrued interest, instead of twenty thousand dollars, as provided under the act. (Sections 340.341, 340.345, 340.381, 340.384, 340.387)

These provisions are identical to provisions in HS/HCS/SS/SB 138 (2023), HB 403 (2023) and SB 529 (2023).

JULIA SHEVELEVA

SPONSOR: Henderson

HANDLER: Gannon

SS/HB 402 - This act modifies several provisions relating to health care, including: (1) Rare Kidney Disease Awareness Month; (2) emergency services; (3) do-not-resuscitate orders; (4) patient examinations; (5) health care advisory committees; (6) health professional loans and grants; (7) the Missouri Parkinson's Disease Registry Act; (8) voluntary nonopioid directive forms; (9) licensing of certain health care professionals; (10) prescription labeling requirements; (11) pharmacy settlements; (12) rural emergency hospitals; (13) at-risk behavioral health patients; (14) surgical smoke plume; (15) county or township-owned nursing homes; (16) supplemental welfare assistance; (17) fentanyl testing; (18) mental health services for vulnerable persons; (19) notarization requirements for certain mental health detentions; and (20) lead poisoning.

SPONSOR: Henderson

HANDLER: Gannon

RARE KIDNEY DISEASE AWARENESS MONTH (Section 9.384)

This act establishes March of each year as "Rare Kidney Disease Awareness Month" in Missouri.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 106 (2023) and the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023)

EMERGENCY SERVICES (Sections 67.145, 105.500, 190.100, 190.103, 190.142, 190.147, 192.2405, 208.1032, 285.040, 321.225, 321.620, 537.037, 650.320, 650.340, and the repeal of Section 190.134)

This act repeals references to ambulance attendants, drivers, emergency medical technician paramedics, mobile emergency medical technicians, emergency medical technician basic, and EMT intermediate and adds references to paramedics in various statutes relating to emergency medical services.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 402 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 186 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SB 24 (2023), and SB 625 (2023).

Under current law, emergency medical dispatchers shall complete an emergency medical dispatcher course that meets or exceeds the national curriculum of the U.S. Department of Transportation. This act modifies that training requirement and instead requires emergency medical dispatchers to complete training courses approved by the Missouri 911 Service Board. Additionally, the Service Board shall develop rules and regulations, in collaboration with the State EMS Medical Director's Advisory Committee, relating to the medical aspects of pre-arrival medical instructions.

This act makes several technical changes to the emergency medical dispatcher statutes.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SB 24 (2023) and the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 186 (2023), SB 449 (2023), and HB 1143 (2022) and substantially similar to HB 2381 (2022).

Currently, paramedic training programs used as part of an emergency medical technician license shall be accredited by the Commission on Accreditation of Allied Health Education Programs (CAAHEP) or hold a CAAHEP letter of review. This act repeals this accreditation requirement and such programs shall instead be accredited as required by the National Registry of Emergency Medical Technicians.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SB 24 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 186 (2023), and SB 534 (2023).

DO-NOT-RESUSCITATE ORDERS (Sections 190.600-190.613)

This act modifies the "Outside the Hospital Do-Not-Resuscitate Act" by expanding the provisions to cover persons under 18 years of age who have do-not-resuscitate orders issued on their behalf by a parent or legal guardian or by a juvenile or family court under a current provision of law. Such orders shall function as outside the hospital do-not-resuscitate orders unless specifically stated otherwise. Persons who are not subject to civil, criminal, or administrative liability for certain actions taken upon the discovery of an adult outside the hospital do-no-resuscitate orders shall not be subject to such liability in the case of a minor child's do-not-resuscitate order. Emergency services personnel shall be authorized to comply with the minor child's do-not-resuscitate order, except when the minor child, either parent, the legal guardian, or the juvenile or family court expresses to such emergency services personnel in any

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HANDLER: Gannon

manner, before or after the onset of a cardiac or respiratory arrest, the desire for the patient to be resuscitated.

Under this act, do-not-resuscitate orders from other states or territories, or Transportable Physician Orders for Patient Preferences/Physician Orders for Life-Sustaining Treatment (TPOPP/POLST) forms containing specific do-not-resuscitate provisions, as described in the act, shall be accepted under this section and may be revoked by the patient or patient's representative at any time and by any means.

These provisions are identical to SS/SCS/SB 228 (2023), HCS/HB 594 (2023), SCS/HCS/HB 1015 (2023), HCS/SS/SB 198 (2023), HCS/SS/SB 213 (2023), and SS/SCS/SB 228 (2023), substantially similar to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023) and HCS/SS/SCS/SB 106 (2023), and similar to HB 2741 (2022).

#### PATIENT EXAMINATIONS (Section 191.240)

Under this act, no health care provider, or any student or trainee under the supervision of a health care provider, shall perform a patient examination, defined as a prostate, anal, or pelvic examination, upon an anesthetized or unconscious patient in a health care facility, unless: (1) the patient or person authorized to make health care decisions for the patient gives specific informed consent for nonmedical purposes, (2) the patient examination is necessary for diagnostic or treatment purposes, (3) the collection of evidence through a forensic examination for a suspected sexual assault is necessary because the evidence will be lost or the patient is unable to give informed consent due to a medical condition, or (4) emergency implied consent, as described in the act, is present. A health care provider shall notify a patient of certain examinations performed.

A health care provider who violates the provisions of this act, or who supervises a student or trainee who violates the provisions of this act, shall be subject to disciplinary action by the provider's licensing board.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023) and substantially similar to provisions in HCS/SS/SB 198 (2023), SCS/HB 283 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 106 (2023), HB 406 (2023), HB 1031 (2023), HCS/HB 1742 (2022), and SB 746 (2022).

#### HEALTH CARE ADVISORY COMMITTEES (Sections 191.305, 192.745, and 194.300)

This act modifies the "Missouri Genetic Advisory Committee", the "Missouri Brain Injury Advisory Council", and the "Organ Donation Advisory Committee", by authorizing the Director of the Department of Health and Senior Services to appoint committee members instead of the Governor. This act also makes a technical changes to the Missouri Brain Injury Advisory Council membership provision.

These provisions are identical to SB 494 (2023).

#### HEALTH PROFESSIONAL LOANS AND GRANTS (Sections 191.430-191.450, 191.500-191.550, 191.600, 191.828, 191.831, and 335.203-335.257)

The act repeals current law relating to student loans for certain health professional students and establishes the "Health Professional Loan Repayment Program". Under this program, the Department of Health and Senior Services shall provide forgivable loans in order to repay existing loans for eligible educational expenses for health professional students.

SPONSOR: Henderson

HANDLER: Gannon

The Director of the Department shall have the discretion to select the health professionals who are eligible for the forgivable loans in accordance with the greatest need in the best interest of the public. Individuals receiving loans under this program shall agree to serve at least 2 years in an area of defined need as a condition of receipt of the funds, among other criteria that must be met as delineated in the act. An individual who fails to uphold the loan agreement shall be liable for the amount paid to the individual by the Department under this program. Furthermore, if an individual breaches a written contract executed pursuant to this provision by failing to begin or complete his or her service obligation, the state shall be entitled to recover from such person an amount equal to:

- The total amount of the loan awarded by the Department or, if the Department had already awarded partial forgiveness at the time of the breach, the amount of the loan not yet forgiven;
- The interest on the amount that would be payable if at the time the loan was awarded it was a loan bearing interest at the maximum prevailing rate as determined by the Treasurer of the United States;
- An amount equal to any damages incurred by the Department as a result of the breach; and
- Any legal fees or associated costs incurred by the Department or the state of Missouri in the collection of damages.

The act additionally creates the Health Professional Loan Incentive Fund for the purpose of allowing the Department to provide loans under this provision. The fund will consist of funds appropriated to it by the General Assembly.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 106 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 157 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 70 (2023), and HB 542 (2023) and substantially similar to SB 555 (2023).

The act modifies the Nursing Education Incentive Program. Under current law, grant awards made under the program are limited to \$150,000. This act repeals that limit. Additionally, the State Board of Nursing is required to collect, at the time of any license application or license renewal application, a Nursing Education Incentive Program surcharge from each person licensed or relicensed as a nurse under Missouri law. Such surcharge shall be equal to \$1 for practical nurses and \$5 for registered professional nurses.

The act repeals the Nursing Student Loan Program and the Nursing Student Loan Repayment Program.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/HCS/HB 417 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 70 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 106 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 157 (2023), HB 775 (2023), and SB 552 (2023).

#### THE MISSOURI PARKINSON'S DISEASE REGISTRY ACT (Section 191.1820-191.1855)

This act establishes the "Missouri Parkinson's Disease Registry Act". Beginning January 1, 2024, the University of Missouri, or any medical research university in a memorandum of understanding with the

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HANDLER: Gannon

University, shall establish a Parkinson's disease registry in order to collect data on the incidence of Parkinson's disease in Missouri, as well as other epidemiological data, as described in the act. All patients with Parkinson's disease or similar symptoms shall be given the opportunity to opt out of participation in the registry. The University shall establish an advisory committee in order to assist in the development of the registry and to determine the data to be collected.

Beginning August 28, 2024, all cases of Parkinson's disease and similar symptoms diagnosed or treated in Missouri shall be reported to the registry, as described in the act. The University may enter into agreements to share information in the registry with other states, the federal government, local health agencies, or researchers; provided, that the confidentiality of the information is maintained. The registry shall not contain any identifying information about patients. Finally, the University shall provide a report to the General Assembly before January 1 of each year summarizing the year's incidence of the disease by county and other demographic information.

This provision is identical to SB 553 (2023) and substantially similar to HB 822 (2023).

#### **VOLUNTARY NONOPIOID DIRECTIVE FORM (Section 192.530)**

Under this act, a patient may execute and file a voluntary nonopioid directive form, developed by the Department of Health and Senior Services, with a health care provider stating that an opioid shall not be administered or prescribed to that patient. The directive may be waived at any time in writing or orally. A health care provider acting in good faith shall not be subject to criminal or civil liability as described in the act.

This provision is substantially similar to HB 1286 (2023) and similar to SB 663 (2023).

#### **LICENSING OF CERTAIN HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS (Sections 195.070, 334.036, 334.104, 334.735, 334.747, 335.016, 335.019, 335.036, 335.046, 335.051, 335.056, 335.076, 335.086, and 335.175)**

Currently, a requirement for licensure as an assistant physician is that the applicant must be a graduate of any medical school. This act provides that the applicant must be a graduate of a medical school accredited by certain organizations listed in the act. This act repeals a provision of law that authorizes an assistant physician collaborative practice arrangement in any pilot project areas established in which assistant physicians may practice.

Additionally, this act authorizes a collaborative practice arrangement between a physician assistant and a physician to delegate prescriptive authority to physician assistant for Schedule II controlled substances for hospice patients and limits prescriptions for Schedule III narcotics to a 5-day supply without refill, as described in the act.

This act modifies licensing and collaborative practice arrangements for advanced practice registered nurses (APRNs). Under this act, an APRN may prescribe Schedule II controlled substances for hospice patients, as described in the act. Additionally, collaborative practice arrangements between the APRN and the collaborating physician may waive geographic proximity requirements, as described in the act, including when the arrangement outlines the use of telehealth and when the APRN is providing services in a correctional center. Collaborating physicians or designated physicians shall be present with the APRN for sufficient periods of time, at least once every two weeks, to participate in chart reviews and supervision.

SPONSOR: Henderson

HANDLER: Gannon

Currently, an APRN shall practice with the collaborating physician continuously present for a one-month period when entering into an arrangement with the physician. This act waives that requirement when a primary care or behavioral health physician enters into an arrangement with a primary care or behavioral health APRN, the physician is new to the patient population, and the APRN is familiar with the patient population.

Currently, a nurse may be licensed to practice professional or practical nursing. This act adds a license to practice advanced practice nursing and modifies the definitions of APRN and the practice of professional nursing. Additionally, this act specifies the requirements for the advanced practice nursing license, including the requirement that an applicant first hold a current registered professional nurse license, and have completed certain graduate-level programs and certifications, or hold a document of recognition to practice as an APRN that is current as of August 28, 2023. License renewals for APRN licenses and registered professional nurse licenses shall occur at the same time and failure to renew and maintain the registered professional nurse license or failure to provide evidence of an active required certification shall result in the expiration of the APRN license. This act further modifies the names of the specific certifying organizations for nursing specialties.

Under this act, the State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts shall make information publicly available about which physicians and other health care providers have entered into collaborative practice arrangements.

These provisions are identical to provisions of the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 157 (2023), HCS/SS/SCS/SB 70 (2023), and SS/HCS/HBs 115 & 99 (2023), substantially similar to SCS/SB 79 (2023) and HCS/HB 271 (2023), and similar to provisions in HB 1578 (2022) and HB 693 (2019).

#### PRESCRIPTION LABELING REQUIREMENTS (Sections 195.100 and 334.735)

Currently, the name of the collaborating physician for an advanced practice registered nurse or physician assistant shall be included on any label of a controlled substance sold or dispensed by a pharmacist. This act repeals this requirement and only the name of the prescribing health care provider is needed.

These provisions are identical to provisions of the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 157 (2023), HCS/SS/SCS/SB 70 (2023), and SS/HCS/HBs 115 & 99 (2023), substantially similar to SCS/SB 79 (2023) and HCS/HB 271 (2023), and similar to provisions in HB 1578 (2022) and HB 693 (2019).

#### PHARMACY SETTLEMENTS (Section 196.1050)

This act adds proceeds from opioid settlements with pharmacies to the Opioid Addiction Treatment and Recovery Fund.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023) and SCS/HCS/HBs 117, 343, & 1091 (2023) and substantially similar to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 106 (2023).

#### RURAL EMERGENCY HOSPITALS (Sections 197.005 and 197.020)

This act modifies the term "hospital" for purposes of licensure to include facilities designated as rural emergency hospitals by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.

SPONSOR: Henderson

HANDLER: Gannon

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SB 24 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 106 (2023), and SB 420 (2023).

#### AT-RISK BEHAVIORAL HEALTH PATIENTS (Section 197.145)

Under this act, when an at-risk behavioral health patient receives treatment at a hospital, the treating physician may temporarily hold the patient for further behavioral health assessment and, if necessary, transfer to an appropriate facility, if the physician has reason to believe that the patient is at imminent serious risk of harming themselves or others. A physician employing a temporary hold under this provision, and any other health care professional or other personnel at the hospital working to treat or transfer the patient, as well as any emergency services personnel or law enforcement officers who may be acting to detain or transport the patient under this act shall not be civilly liable for the temporary hold, treatment, or transport of a patient if such actions are carried out in good faith and without gross negligence for a purpose authorized under this act.

#### SURGICAL SMOKE PLUME (Section 197.185)

This act requires each hospital and ambulatory surgical center accredited by the Joint Commission that performs procedures that produce surgical smoke plume, on or before January 1, 2026, to adopt and implement policies and procedures required by the Joint Commission to ensure the evacuation of surgical smoke plume by use of a surgical smoke plume evacuation system for each procedure that generates surgical smoke plume from the use of energy-based devices, including, but not limited to, electrosurgery and lasers.

This provision is substantially similar to SB 212 (2023), SB 1000 (2022), and HB 1711 (2022).

#### COUNTY OR TOWNSHIP-OWNED NURSING HOMES (Sections 205.375 and 205.377)

Currently, county or township-owned nursing homes may be rented or leased for the purpose of operating a nursing home. This act authorizes the county commission or township board to rent or lease the nursing home for the purpose of operating any other health care facility located within the county or township providing nursing care or other medical services to patients, including residents of the county or township.

Additionally, this act authorizes county commissions to sell county-owned nursing homes. The proceeds of the sale shall be used to pay any outstanding indebtedness incurred in the purchase, construction, additions, or renovation of the nursing home. If the proceeds of the sale are insufficient to pay the outstanding debt, the county commission shall continue to provide for the collection of an annual tax on tangible property sufficient to pay the principal and interest of the debt. Any remaining proceeds from the sale shall be placed to the credit of the county's general fund to be used to provide health care services in the county. Any purchasers of the nursing home shall be limited to those who plan to offer medical services in the community for a period of at least 10 years.

These provisions are identical to SCS/SB 349 (2023).

#### SUPPLEMENTAL WELFARE ASSISTANCE (Section 208.030)

Under current law, certain persons may be eligible for up to \$156 a month in supplemental welfare assistance for home care in licensed residential care facilities. This act removes that monthly cap and makes such assistance subject to appropriations.

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This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 106 (2023), SB 336 (2023), and SB 1192 (2022) and similar to provisions in CCS/HCS/SS/SB 690 (2022) and HCS/HB 2727 (2022).

#### FENTANYL TESTING (Section 579.088)

Under this act, it shall not be unlawful to manufacture, possess, sell, deliver, or use any device, equipment, or other material for the purpose of analyzing controlled substances for the presence of fentanyl.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/SBs 189, 36, & 37 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 70 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SB 24 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023), SB 480 (2023), HB 927 (2023), HB 250 (2023), and SCS/HCS/SBs 117, 343, & 1091 (2023).

#### MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR VULNERABLE PERSONS (Section 630.1150)

Under this act, the Department of Mental Health (DMH) and the Department of Social Services shall oversee and implement a collaborative project to assess the continued hospitalization without medical justification of foster children and DMH clients due to a lack of post-discharge placement options or because they are awaiting screening for appropriateness of residential treatment services, as well as to develop recommendations to ensure these patients receive treatment in the most cost-effective and efficacious settings consistent with federal and state standards for treatment in the least restrictive environment. The Departments shall solicit information from specified persons and entities and shall issue interim reports by December 31, 2023, and July 1, 2024, before issuing a final report by December 1, 2024. The provisions of this act shall expire on January 1, 2025.

This provision is identical to SB 419 (2023) and SCS/SB 1168 (2022).

#### NOTARIZATION REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTAIN MENTAL HEALTH DETENTIONS (Section 632.305)

Under this act, no notarization requirement shall be required for an application for civil detention for evaluation and treatment or for any affidavits, declarations, or other documents supporting an application. However, such application, affidavits, declarations, or other documents shall be made under penalty of perjury.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 106 (2023) and SB 564 (2023).

#### LEAD POISONING (Sections 701.336-701.348)

Currently, the Department of Health and Senior Services, in collaboration with the Department of Social Services and other health care organizations, shall develop an educational strategy to increase the number of children who are tested for lead poisoning under the Medicaid program. This act repeals a provision describing the goals and timelines of the educational strategy.

Under this act, every medical provider serving children shall annually provide education to all parents and guardians of children under 4 years of age regarding lead hazards and provide the option to test every child under 4 years of age with the consent of the parent or guardian. This act repeals the requirement that parents or guardians provide a written statement refusing lead testing.



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This act repeals provisions requiring all children less than 6 years of age who reside or spend more than 10 hours a week in a high risk area to be annually tested for lead poisoning. Instead, every child under 6 years of age shall be annually assessed for lead poisoning risk and may be tested with the consent of the child's parent or guardian.

Finally, every child care facility located in a geographic area of high risk for lead poisoning shall, within 30 days of enrollment of a child age 12 months of age or older and under 5 years of age, require the child's parents or guardians to provide evidence of lead poisoning testing or a statement of refusal of such testing.

These provisions are identical to the provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 106 (2023), HCS/SS/SB 198 (2023), the perfected HCS/HB 906 (2023), and SCS/SB 507 (2023).

SARAH HASKINS

SPONSOR: Henderson

HANDLER: Eslinger

SS/SCS/HCS/HB 417 - This act creates new provisions of law creating incentives for the purpose of encouraging certain individuals to obtain employment-related skills

#### PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT (SECTION 105.1600)

This act creates new provisions governing public employment. In the course of hiring considerations, as defined in the act, the act prohibits state agencies from denying consideration to any applicant based solely on the applicant lacking a post-secondary degree. A state agency may include prior direct experience and particular certifications and courses as baseline requirements but may not include a postsecondary degree as a baseline requirement.

Certain exemptions are allowed in the case of 1) positions for which a clear demonstration is made that the duties of the position require a postsecondary degree; 2) positions for which a professional or occupational license is required pursuant to state law; and 3) any director position.

This act is enforced by the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations and all complaints and appeals shall be made to the Labor and Industrial Relations Commission.

This act does not apply to appointments made and positions filled by elected officials.

These provisions are identical to SCS/SB 476 (2023).

#### INTERN AND APPRENTICE RECRUITMENT ACT (SECTION 135.457)

This act establishes the "Intern and Apprentice Recruitment Act".

For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2024, this act authorizes an income tax credit for taxpayers who hire an intern or apprentice, as such terms are defined in the act. The tax credit shall be equal to \$1,500 for each intern or apprentice hired at a pay rate equal to or greater than the minimum wage, provided that the number of interns and apprentices employed during the tax year exceeds the average number of interns and apprentices employed by the taxpayer for the previous three years, and

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further provided that the interns and apprentices work a certain number of hours, as described in the act.

A taxpayer shall not claim a tax credit pursuant to this act that exceeds \$9,000 in a tax year, and the total amount of tax credits authorized by the act shall not exceed \$1 million per year.

Tax credits authorized by the act shall not be refundable or carried forward, and shall not be transferred, assigned, sold, or otherwise conveyed.

A taxpayer shall apply for the tax credit to the Department of Economic Development and shall include information on participation in a qualified apprenticeship program or a copy of the official transcript of an intern, as applicable.

This act shall sunset on December 31, 2029, unless reauthorized by the General Assembly.

This provision is substantially similar to SB 637 (2023), HCS/SS/SCS/SB 92 (2023), and HB 1038 (2023).

#### ADULT HIGH SCHOOLS (SECTIONS 160.2705 THROUGH 160.2725)

This act modifies provisions relating to adult high schools.

Currently, the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education is required to authorize the operation of four adult high schools across the state. This act transfers such authority to the Department of Social Services (DSS). In addition, DSS shall authorize a fifth adult high school to be located in Jackson County or an adjacent county.

The act requires DSS to administer funding to the adult high schools subject to appropriations. For the existing adult high schools, the Department shall maintain authorization for the nonprofit organizations to operate the high school, provided that no more than one organization may be authorized to operate an adult high school in each of the current four locations. An organization may establish satellite campuses for any adult high school it is authorized to operate.

By January 1, 2024, DSS shall select a Missouri-based nonprofit organization to operate the high school, provided the organization meets current law requirements and demonstrates the ability to commit at least \$500,000, rather than \$2 million, for the necessary infrastructure to establish the school. The act also organizations to limit the administrative fee to no more than 10%.

Finally, each nonprofit organization must submit an annual report to the Department of Social Services in addition to other entities as provided in current law.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 447 (2023) and substantially similar to the perfected SS/SB 199 (2023), provisions in HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 411 & 230 (2023), and HB 1183 (2023).

#### STUDENT-ATHLETE COMPENSATION (SECTION 173.280)

The act additionally establishes provisions relating to the compensation of postsecondary student athletes. Postsecondary educational institutions must adopt a process for granting athletes a license to use the institution's unique identifiers when earning compensation from the use of such athlete's name or image. No compensation to a student athlete based on such athlete's name or image shall be conditioned on such

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athlete's athletic performance. A postsecondary educational institution that enters into commercial agreements that require the use of a student athlete's name or image shall offer at least two workshops per year on topics including financial literacy, life skills, and entrepreneurship. The act also outlines conditions under which high school student athletes may earn compensation from the use of their name or image.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 447 (2023) and similar to HCS/HB 1346 (2023).

#### MEDICAL RESIDENCY GRANT PROGRAM (SECTION 191.592)

This act establishes a medical residency grant program to award grants, subject to appropriation, for eligible entities for the purpose of establishing and funding new general primary care and psychiatry medical residency positions in Missouri and continuing the funding of the new positions for the duration of the residency. Funding shall be available for 3 or 4 years for certain residency positions. The Department of Health and Senior Services shall establish criteria for the grants as described in the act and report on the program to the General Assembly.

This provision has an emergency clause.

This provision expires on January 1, 2038.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 106 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 157 (2023), and the perfected HCS/HB 1162 (2023) and similar to HB 1179 (2023).

#### NURSING EDUCATION INCENTIVES (SECTIONS 335.200 TO 335.257)

The act modifies the Nursing Education Incentive Program. Under current law, grant awards made under the program are limited to \$150,000. This act repeals that limit. Additionally, the State Board of Nursing is required to collect, at the time of any license application or license renewal application, a Nursing Education Incentive Program surcharge from each person licensed or relicensed as a nurse under Missouri law. Such surcharge shall be equal to \$1 for practical nurses and \$5 for registered professional nurses. Furthermore, the act modifies the definition of "eligible institution of higher education" to include an approved virtual institution that offers a nursing education program.

The act repeals the Nursing Student Loan Program and the Nursing Student Loan Repayment Program.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 402 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 70 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 106 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 157 (2023), HB 775 (2023), and SB 552 (2023).

#### LARGE ANIMAL VETERINARY MEDICINE LOAN REPAYMENT PROGRAM (SECTIONS 340.341 THROUGH 340.857)

The act modifies provisions relating to the Large Animal Veterinary Medicine Loan Repayment Program.

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Under the act, the Missouri Department of Agriculture shall not grant repayment for more than twelve veterinarians each year, instead of six.

The act renames the "Dr. Merrill Townley Large Animal Veterinary Student Loan Program" to the "Dr. Merrill Townley and Dr. Dan Brown Large Animal Veterinary Student Loan Program".

The act expands the sources of funding for the Program to include any private grant, gift, donation, device, or bequest of moneys, funds, real or personal property, or other assets.

Under the act, a qualified applicant may receive financial assistance under the Program up to thirty thousand dollars for each academic year, instead of twenty thousand dollars, provided that the cumulative total shall not exceed one hundred twenty thousand dollars per qualified applicant, instead of eighty thousand dollars.

The act provides that up to twelve, instead of six, qualified applicants per academic year may be awarded loans under the Program. The Department may increase the number of qualified applicants above twelve that may be awarded such loans per academic year if the amount of any additional moneys received from private contributions or other assets deposited in the Veterinary Student Loan Payment Fund allows the full funding of such increase in the number of applicants.

Finally, under the act, for each year of qualified employment that each individual contracts to serve in an area of defined need, the Department shall forgive up to thirty thousand dollars with accrued interest, instead of twenty thousand dollars, as provided under the act.

These provisions are identical to the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 202 (2023) and the truly agreed to and finally passed HS/HCS/SS/SB 138 (2023) and substantially similar to provisions in SCS/HB 403 (2023) and SB 529 (2023).

#### UPSKILL CREDENTIALS (SECTION 620.2500)

This act creates new provisions allowing the Department of Economic Development (DED) to disburse grants to qualifying employers for each employee or prospective employee who obtains upskill credentials, as defined in the act. In order to receive such grants a qualifying employer is required to submit an application to DED, as provided in the act. Applications are evaluated on a competitive basis using the following criteria:

- The pledged average wage increase that employees or prospective employees will realize after obtaining an upskill credential in relation to the cost of obtaining the credential;
- The level of economic distress to the qualifying employer's region and the balance of awards made to the various regions of the state; and
- The contribution made by the qualifying employer toward the cost of obtaining the upskill credential.

At the close of each application period, to be determined by DED, applications will be evaluated and preliminary awards for reimbursement may be made.

In making preliminary awards of reimbursement, one-third of the awards shall be reserved for employers with 1-50 employees and one-third of the awards shall be reserved for employers with 51-200 employees. If any reserved moneys are not awarded by March 1 of the fiscal year, the moneys may

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thereafter be awarded to any qualifying employer.

Upon being given a preliminary award for reimbursement, each qualifying employer must sponsor a current or prospective employee to obtain an upskill credential within 12 months of the preliminary award. Employees may not commence the process of obtaining the credential until after a preliminary award has been made. Upon obtaining a credential, the employer shall submit proof of the same to DED along with proof that the individual who completed the training is a Missouri resident with a verifiable Missouri address.

The act prohibits qualifying employers from receiving funds under this act for an employee's upskill credential if:

- The qualifying employer is receiving funds under the Missouri One Start Program for the same upskill credential; or
- The employee is receiving a Fast Track Workforce Incentive Grant for the same upskill credential.

The Upskill Credential Fund is established, consisting of moneys appropriated to it by the General Assembly, not exceeding \$6 million in any fiscal year, as well as moneys accepted from any other source. Any funds not expended remain in the fund.

The act contains a sunset clause.

These provisions are substantially similar to SB 53 (2023), a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 668 (2023), SB 760 (2022), and HB 2550 (2022).  
SCOTT SVAGERA

SPONSOR: Davidson

HANDLER: Thompson Rehder

SS/HB 447 - This act establishes provisions regarding health and family education, adult high schools, the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education's authority to award grants, language developmental milestones for children who are deaf and hard of hearing, educational funding for students being treated at a residential treatment facility, the enrollment of foster children in public school districts, compensation of student athletes, and the disclosure of information regarding certain children.

#### HEALTH AND FAMILY EDUCATION (Section 160.527)

This act defines "health and family education" and requires that the current 1/2 credit hour of health education be renamed as "Health and Family Education" for the 2024-25 school year and all subsequent school years. The act further requires that the State Board of Education convene a work group to develop academic performance standards relating to health and family education. The work group shall include educators, representatives from the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, and nonprofit organizations with a focus on public health, parenting, and social services. The State Board of Education shall adopt and implement the health and family education performance standards for the 2024-25 school year and each subsequent school year. This provision is identical to HCS/SB 122 (2023) and a provision in HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 411 & 230 (2023), similar to SB 381 (2023) and HB 2916 (2022), and substantially similar to HCS/HB 883 (2023).

#### ADULT HIGH SCHOOLS (Sections 160.2705, 160.2720, and 160.2725)

Currently, the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education is required to authorize the

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operation of four adult high schools across the state. This act transfers such authority to the Department of Social Services. In addition, the Department of Social Services shall authorize a fifth adult high school to be located in Jackson County or an adjacent county.

The Department of Social Services shall administer funding to the adult high schools subject to appropriations. For the existing adult high schools, the Department shall maintain authorization for the nonprofit organizations to operate the high schools, provided that no more than one organization may be authorized to operate an adult high school in each of the current four locations. An organization may establish satellite campuses for any adult high school it is authorized to operate.

By January 1, 2024, the Department shall select a Missouri-based nonprofit organization to operate the fifth adult high school, provided the organization meets current legal requirements and demonstrates the ability to commit at least \$500,000, rather than \$2 million, for the necessary infrastructure to establish the school. The act also provides that such organization must limit the administrative fee to no more than ten percent.

Finally, each nonprofit organization must submit an annual report to the Department of Social Services in addition to other entities as provided in current law.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 417 (2023) and HB 1183 (2023) and similar to SB 199 (2023) and provisions in HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 411 & 230 (2023).

#### DEPARTMENT OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION'S AUTHORITY TO AWARD GRANTS (Sections 161.243 and 205.565)

Subject to appropriations, the act authorizes the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education to award grants to private entities that offer child care services. In order to qualify to receive such grants, a private entity shall meet the standards for high-quality early childhood education established by the Department under current law. The act also authorizes the Department to award grants to qualifying entities carrying out the Caring Communities youth outreach program under current law.

#### LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENTAL MILESTONES FOR CHILDREN WHO ARE DEAF AND HARD OF HEARING (Section 161.396)

This act establishes the "Language Equality and Acquisition for Deaf Kids (LEAD-K) Act". Under the act, the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education shall develop a resource for parents to monitor and track expressive and receptive language acquisition and developmental stages toward American Sign Language and English literacy of children who are deaf or hard of hearing. The act further provides that the Department shall select existing tools or assessments for educators that can be used to assess the language and literacy development of children who are deaf or hard of hearing.

To develop these resources, the Department shall select language developmental milestones for children who are deaf or hard of hearing. As defined in the act, language developmental milestones are milestones of language development aligned with the existing state instrument used to meet the requirements of federal law for the assessment of children from birth to five years of age, inclusive.

The Commissioner of Education shall establish an advisory committee to solicit input from experts on the selection of language developmental milestones. The advisory committee shall consist of teachers, parents, speech-language pathologists, and other persons specified in the act who work with children who are deaf or hard of hearing or who are themselves deaf or hard of hearing.

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For the 2024-25 school year and all subsequent school years, the Department shall produce an annual report that is specific to language and literacy development of children who are deaf or hard of hearing.

These provisions are similar to SB 340 (2023) and identical to HCS/HB 106 (2023).

#### EDUCATIONAL FUNDING FOR STUDENTS BEING TREATED IN A RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITY (Sections 163.063 and 167.126)

This act provides that, for purposes of calculating state and federal aid payments, a child who receives all of their required educational services on-site at a residential care facility shall be included in the average daily attendance of the school district that results in the most state and federal aid to the district in which the facility is located.

Any educational costs incurred by a residential care facility that are not remitted under the act may be reimbursed as provided under current law. A residential care facility and a school district may mutually agree to a financial arrangement that deviates from the provisions of the act.

The act adds children who have been admitted to a psychiatric residential treatment facility under a physician's order due to a diagnosed mental illness to the list of children who have the right to receive educational services in their district of residence. When a child's school district of residence, other than the district of domicile, provides educational services while the child temporarily resides in a psychiatric residential treatment facility for more than three days, the district of domicile shall remit to the district of residence an amount equal to the average per-pupil sum produced by the local tax effort of the district of domicile. In cases where the Department of Mental Health or the Department of Social Services places a child in a psychiatric residential treatment facility, the child's district of residence may receive from the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education an amount equal to the sum by which the per-pupil costs of educational services provided to the child exceeds the amount received from the domiciliary district, subject to appropriation.

These provisions are substantially similar to provisions in HCS/SS/SB 198 (2023) and similar to provisions in HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 411 & 230 (2023), in SB 422 (2023), in SB 603 (2023), in HCS/HB 715 (2023), and in HB 716 (2023).

#### FOSTER CHILD ENROLLMENT (Section 167.019)

In the event that a best interest determination is not completed within 10 days of a child's placement in foster care, the determination shall be that it is in the best interest of the child to enroll in the district where the child resides as a result of the placement. This provision shall apply only to cases where a child's residential address as the result of the foster care placement is located more than 10 miles (or, for children who receive services from a special school district, 15 miles) away from the relevant school building in the district of domicile. This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SS/SB 198 (2023) and is similar to a provision in HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 411 & 230 (2023).

#### COMPENSATION OF STUDENT ATHLETES (Section 173.280)

The act requires postsecondary educational institutions to adopt a process for granting athletes a license to use the institution's unique identifiers, including logos and emblems, when earning compensation from the use of such athlete's name or image. No compensation to a student athlete based on such athlete's name or image shall be conditioned on such athlete's athletic performance. A postsecondary educational institution that enters into commercial agreements that require the use of a

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student athlete's name or image shall offer at least two workshops per year on topics including financial literacy, life skills, and entrepreneurship. The act also outlines conditions under which high school student athletes may earn compensation from the use of their name or image. This provision is identical to a provision in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 417 (2023) and similar to HCS/HB 1346 (2023).

**DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION REGARDING CERTAIN CHILDREN (Section 210.1360)**

Except as otherwise provided by law, any personally identifiable information regarding a child who is receiving child care or applying for or receiving any services through a state program shall not be subject to disclosure. This provision shall not apply to any state, county, or municipal law enforcement agency acting in its official capacity. Additionally, a state agency shall not be prohibited from disclosing personally identifiable information to any governmental entity or its agents, vendors, grantees, and contractors in connection to matters relating to its official duties. This provision is identical to a provision in CCS/SB 28 (2023), a provision in CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023), a provision in HCS/SCS/SB 103 (2023), a provision in HCS/SB 198 (2023), and a provision in SCS/HB 677 (2023), and is similar to SB 628 (2023), a provision in HCS/SS/SB 213, and HB 1010 (2023).

OLIVIA SHANNON

SPONSOR: Dinkins

HANDLER: Thompson Rehder

SCS/HCS/HBs 802, 807 & 886 - Under the act, the Department of Natural Resources is authorized to convey real property located in Iron County to the State Highways and Transportation Commission.

This act authorizes the Governor to convey real property located in Christian County, Missouri; the City of Rolla, Phelps County; the City of Kirksville, Adair County; the City of St. Louis; and St. Louis County. The Governor is further authorized to convey real property located in Pike County, Missouri to the State Highways and Transportation Commission.

Additionally, the Governor is authorized to convey real property located in the City of Joplin, Jasper County to the Joplin School District.

This act is identical to provisions in SB 248 (2023), SB 537 (2023), SB 505 (2023), SB 612 (2023).  
JULIA SHEVELEVA

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**Administration, Office of**

- SB 111 - Modifies provisions relating to the administration of state employees
  - HB 5 - Appropriates state funding for the Office of Administration
  - HB 131 - Allows for payment of state employee salaries every two weeks
- 

**Administrative Law**

- SB 398 - Enacts provisions relating to motor vehicles
- 

**Agriculture**

- SB 138 - Modifies and creates new provisions relating to agriculture
  - HB 202 - Modifies and creates new provisions relating to environmental regulation
- 

**Agriculture, Department of**

- SB 138 - Modifies and creates new provisions relating to agriculture
  - HB 6 - Appropriates state funding for the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Natural Resources, and the Department of Conservation
  - HB 202 - Modifies and creates new provisions relating to environmental regulation
- 

**Aircraft and Airports**

- SB 101 - Enacts provisions relating to property and casualty insurance
- 

**Ambulances and Ambulance Districts**

- SB 24 - Creates new provisions relating to vulnerable persons
- 

**Animals**

- SB 189 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal laws
- 

**Appropriations**

- SB 138 - Modifies and creates new provisions relating to agriculture
- HB 1 - Appropriates state funding for public debt
- HB 2 - Appropriates state funding for the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education
- HB 3 - Appropriates state funding for the Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development
- HB 4 - Appropriates state funding for the Department of Revenue & the Department of Transportation
- HB 5 - Appropriates state funding for the Office of Administration
- HB 6 - Appropriates state funding for the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Natural Resources, and the Department of Conservation
- HB 7 - Appropriates state funding for the Department of Economic Development, the Department of Commerce and Insurance, and the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations
- HB 8 - Appropriates state funding for the Department of Public Safety and the Department of the National Guard
- HB 9 - Appropriates state funding for the Department of Corrections
- HB 10 - Appropriates state funding for the Department of Mental Health and the Department of Health and Senior Services
- HB 11 - Appropriates state funding for the Department of Social Services
- HB 12 - Appropriates state funding for Elected Officials, the Office of Public Defender, the Judiciary, and the General Assembly
- HB 13 - Appropriates state funding for statewide leasing
- HB 14 - Appropriates supplemental funds

**Appropriations (cont'd)**

HB 15 - Appropriates supplemental funds  
HB 15 - Appropriates supplemental funds  
HB 17 - Reappropriations  
HB 18 - Appropriates money for maintenance and repair of state property  
HB 19 - Appropriates money for capital improvements  
HB 20 - Appropriates funds from the American Recovery Plan Act  
HB 202 - Modifies and creates new provisions relating to environmental regulation

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**Attorney General**

SB 20 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement  
SB 75 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement systems  
SB 138 - Modifies and creates new provisions relating to agriculture  
SB 186 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety  
SB 189 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal laws

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**Attorneys**

SB 189 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal laws  
HB 12 - Appropriates state funding for Elected Officials, the Office of Public Defender, the Judiciary, and the General Assembly

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**Auditor, State**

SB 20 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement  
SB 75 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement systems

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**Banks and Financial Institutions**

SB 13 - Modifies provisions relating to financial institutions  
SB 63 - Creates new provisions relating to financial institutions  
SB 101 - Enacts provisions relating to property and casualty insurance  
SB 186 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety

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**Boards, Commissions, Committees, and Councils**

SB 20 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement  
SB 75 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement systems  
SB 103 - Modifies provisions relating to judicial proceedings  
HB 402 - Modifies provisions relating to health care  
HB 417 - Creates incentives for the purpose of encouraging certain individuals to obtain employment-related skills

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**Business and Commerce**

SB 167 - Specifies the means by which a medical examiner's certificate may be provided to the state when applying for a commercial driver's license or instruction permit

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**Capital Improvements**

HB 19 - Appropriates money for capital improvements

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**Children and Minors**

SB 35 - Modifies provisions relating to child custody and child support enforcement  
SB 40 - Modifies provisions relating to background checks  
SB 45 - Modifies provisions relating to health care

**Children and Minors (cont'd)**

- SB 49 - Establishes the "Missouri Save Adolescents from Experimentation (SAFE) Act" and modifies provisions relating to public funding of certain gender transition procedures
  - SB 49 - Establishes the "Missouri Save Adolescents from Experimentation (SAFE) Act" and modifies provisions relating to public funding of certain gender transition procedures
  - SB 103 - Modifies provisions relating to judicial proceedings
  - SB 106 - Modifies provisions relating to public health
  - SB 186 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety
  - SB 189 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal laws
  - SJR 26 - Authorizes a property tax exemption for certain property used for childcare
  - HB 402 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
- 

**Children's Division**

- SB 40 - Modifies provisions relating to background checks
  - SB 45 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
- 

**Civil Penalties**

- SB 49 - Establishes the "Missouri Save Adolescents from Experimentation (SAFE) Act" and modifies provisions relating to public funding of certain gender transition procedures
- 

**Commerce and Insurance, Department of**

- SB 13 - Modifies provisions relating to financial institutions
  - HB 7 - Appropriates state funding for the Department of Economic Development, the Department of Commerce and Insurance, and the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations
- 

**Compacts**

- SB 70 - Modifies provisions relating to license reciprocity and adopts the Counseling Interstate Compact for professional counselors
- 

**Conservation, Department of**

- HB 6 - Appropriates state funding for the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Natural Resources, and the Department of Conservation
- 

**Constitutional Amendments**

- SJR 26 - Authorizes a property tax exemption for certain property used for childcare
- 

**Consumer Protection**

- SB 398 - Enacts provisions relating to motor vehicles
- 

**Corrections, Department of**

- SB 49 - Establishes the "Missouri Save Adolescents from Experimentation (SAFE) Act" and modifies provisions relating to public funding of certain gender transition procedures
  - SB 189 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal laws
  - HB 9 - Appropriates state funding for the Department of Corrections
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**Courts**

- SB 35 - Modifies provisions relating to child custody and child support enforcement

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**Courts (cont'd)**

- SB 103 - Modifies provisions relating to judicial proceedings
  - SB 103 - Modifies provisions relating to judicial proceedings
  - SB 186 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety
  - SB 189 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal laws
- 

**Credit Unions**

- SB 13 - Modifies provisions relating to financial institutions
- 

**Crimes and Punishment**

- SB 103 - Modifies provisions relating to judicial proceedings
  - SB 186 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety
  - SB 189 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal laws
  - SB 227 - Modifies provisions relating to the culpable mental state necessary for a homicide offense
- 

**Criminal Procedure**

- SB 106 - Modifies provisions relating to public health
  - SB 186 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety
  - SB 189 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal laws
  - SB 227 - Modifies provisions relating to the culpable mental state necessary for a homicide offense
- 

**Dentists**

- SB 45 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
- 

**Disabilities**

- SB 45 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
  - SB 106 - Modifies provisions relating to public health
  - HB 402 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
- 

**Domestic Relations**

- SB 20 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement
  - SB 35 - Modifies provisions relating to child custody and child support enforcement
  - SB 75 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement systems
- 

**Drugs and Controlled Substances**

- SB 40 - Modifies provisions relating to background checks
  - SB 45 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
  - SB 70 - Modifies provisions relating to license reciprocity and adopts the Counseling Interstate Compact for professional counselors
  - SB 186 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety
  - HB 115 - Modifies provisions relating to licensing of health care professionals
  - HB 402 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
- 

**Easements and Conveyances**

- HB 802 - Authorizes the conveyance of certain state property
- 

**Economic Development**

- HB 417 - Creates incentives for the purpose of encouraging certain individuals to obtain employment-related skills
-

**Economic Development, Department of**

- SB 138 - Modifies and creates new provisions relating to agriculture
- HB 7 - Appropriates state funding for the Department of Economic Development, the Department of Commerce and Insurance, and the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations
- HB 202 - Modifies and creates new provisions relating to environmental regulation
- HB 417 - Creates incentives for the purpose of encouraging certain individuals to obtain employment-related skills

**Education, Elementary and Secondary**

- SB 20 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement
- SB 34 - Authorizes school districts and charter schools to offer elective social studies courses on the Hebrew Scriptures and the New Testament
- SB 39 - Establishes guidelines for student participation in athletic contests organized by sex
- SB 40 - Modifies provisions relating to background checks
- SB 75 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement systems
- HB 447 - Creates and modifies provisions relating to the duties of the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

**Education, Higher**

- SB 39 - Establishes guidelines for student participation in athletic contests organized by sex

**Elderly**

- HB 402 - Modifies provisions relating to health care

**Elementary and Secondary Education, Department of**

- SB 34 - Authorizes school districts and charter schools to offer elective social studies courses on the Hebrew Scriptures and the New Testament
- SB 40 - Modifies provisions relating to background checks
- HB 2 - Appropriates state funding for the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education
- HB 447 - Creates and modifies provisions relating to the duties of the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

**Emergencies**

- SB 24 - Creates new provisions relating to vulnerable persons
- SB 45 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
- SB 189 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal laws
- HB 402 - Modifies provisions relating to health care

**Employees - Employers**

- SB 24 - Creates new provisions relating to vulnerable persons
- SB 45 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
- HB 417 - Creates incentives for the purpose of encouraging certain individuals to obtain employment-related skills

**Energy**

- HB 202 - Modifies and creates new provisions relating to environmental regulation

**Entertainment, Sports and Amusements**

- SB 39 - Establishes guidelines for student participation in athletic contests organized by sex

**Environmental Protection**

HB 202 - Modifies and creates new provisions relating to environmental regulation

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**Evidence**

SB 186 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety

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**Family Law**

SB 35 - Modifies provisions relating to child custody and child support enforcement

SB 116 - Modifies provisions relating to the disposition of the dead

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**Federal - State Relations**

SB 167 - Specifies the means by which a medical examiner's certificate may be provided to the state when applying for a commercial driver's license or instruction permit

SCR 7 - Creates the America 250 Missouri Commission

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**Fees**

SB 103 - Modifies provisions relating to judicial proceedings

SB 109 - Modifies provisions relating to mining

SB 139 - Enacts provisions relating to state designations

HB 202 - Modifies and creates new provisions relating to environmental regulation

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**Fire Protection**

SB 24 - Creates new provisions relating to vulnerable persons

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**Firearms**

SB 186 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety

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**Funerals and Funeral Directors**

SB 116 - Modifies provisions relating to the disposition of the dead

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**General Assembly**

SB 20 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement

SB 75 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement systems

SCR 7 - Creates the America 250 Missouri Commission

HB 12 - Appropriates state funding for Elected Officials, the Office of Public Defender, the Judiciary, and the General Assembly

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**Governor and Lt. Governor**

SB 20 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement

SB 75 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement systems

SCR 7 - Creates the America 250 Missouri Commission

HB 802 - Authorizes the conveyance of certain state property

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**Health and Senior Services, Department of**

SB 24 - Creates new provisions relating to vulnerable persons

SB 40 - Modifies provisions relating to background checks

SB 70 - Modifies provisions relating to license reciprocity and adopts the Counseling Interstate Compact for professional counselors

SB 116 - Modifies provisions relating to the disposition of the dead

SB 157 - Modifies provisions relating to professions requiring licensure

HB 10 - Appropriates state funding for the Department of Mental Health and the Department of Health and Senior Services

HB 402 - Modifies provisions relating to health care

**Health and Senior Services, Department of (cont'd)**

- HB 417 - Creates incentives for the purpose of encouraging certain individuals to obtain employment-related skills
- HB 417 - Creates incentives for the purpose of encouraging certain individuals to obtain employment-related skills

**Health Care**

- SB 24 - Creates new provisions relating to vulnerable persons
- SB 40 - Modifies provisions relating to background checks
- SB 45 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
- SB 51 - Modifies provisions relating to physical therapists
- SB 70 - Modifies provisions relating to license reciprocity and adopts the Counseling Interstate Compact for professional counselors
- SB 106 - Modifies provisions relating to public health
- SB 157 - Modifies provisions relating to professions requiring licensure
- HB 115 - Modifies provisions relating to licensing of health care professionals

**Health Care Professionals**

- SB 45 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
- SB 49 - Establishes the "Missouri Save Adolescents from Experimentation (SAFE) Act" and modifies provisions relating to public funding of certain gender transition procedures
- SB 51 - Modifies provisions relating to physical therapists
- SB 70 - Modifies provisions relating to license reciprocity and adopts the Counseling Interstate Compact for professional counselors
- SB 106 - Modifies provisions relating to public health
- SB 157 - Modifies provisions relating to professions requiring licensure
- HB 115 - Modifies provisions relating to licensing of health care professionals
- HB 402 - Modifies provisions relating to health care

**Health, Public**

- SB 106 - Modifies provisions relating to public health
- HB 402 - Modifies provisions relating to health care

**Higher Education and Workforce Development, Department of**

- SB 39 - Establishes guidelines for student participation in athletic contests organized by sex
- HB 3 - Appropriates state funding for the Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development

**Highway Patrol**

- SB 20 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement
- SB 28 - Modifies provisions relating to access to public records of the Missouri highway patrol
- SB 40 - Modifies provisions relating to background checks
- SB 75 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement systems
- SB 189 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal laws

**Historic Preservation**

- SB 127 - Enacts provisions relating to state designations marked by the Department of Transportation
- SB 139 - Enacts provisions relating to state designations

**Holidays and Observances**

- SB 45 - Modifies provisions relating to health care  
SB 139 - Enacts provisions relating to state designations  
HB 402 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
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**Hospitals**

- SB 45 - Modifies provisions relating to health care  
HB 402 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
- 

**Insurance - General**

- SB 101 - Enacts provisions relating to property and casualty insurance
- 

**Insurance - Health**

- SB 24 - Creates new provisions relating to vulnerable persons  
SB 45 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
- 

**Insurance - Property**

- SB 101 - Enacts provisions relating to property and casualty insurance
- 

**Interstate Cooperation**

- SB 101 - Enacts provisions relating to property and casualty insurance
- 

**Judges**

- SB 189 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal laws  
HB 12 - Appropriates state funding for Elected Officials, the Office of Public Defender, the Judiciary, and the General Assembly
- 

**Kansas City**

- SB 20 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement
- 

**Labor and Industrial Relations, Department of**

- HB 7 - Appropriates state funding for the Department of Economic Development, the Department of Commerce and Insurance, and the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations
- 

**Law Enforcement Officers and Agencies**

- SB 20 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement  
SB 24 - Creates new provisions relating to vulnerable persons  
SB 186 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety  
SB 189 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal laws
- 

**Licenses - Driver's**

- SB 35 - Modifies provisions relating to child custody and child support enforcement  
SB 167 - Specifies the means by which a medical examiner's certificate may be provided to the state when applying for a commercial driver's license or instruction permit
- 

**Licenses - Miscellaneous**

- SB 35 - Modifies provisions relating to child custody and child support enforcement  
SB 398 - Enacts provisions relating to motor vehicles
- 

**Licenses - Motor Vehicle**

- SB 35 - Modifies provisions relating to child custody and child support enforcement
-



**Medicaid/MO Healthnet**

- SB 45 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
- SB 49 - Establishes the "Missouri Save Adolescents from Experimentation (SAFE) Act" and modifies provisions relating to public funding of certain gender transition procedures
- SB 106 - Modifies provisions relating to public health

**Medical Procedures and Personnel**

- SB 45 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
- SB 49 - Establishes the "Missouri Save Adolescents from Experimentation (SAFE) Act" and modifies provisions relating to public funding of certain gender transition procedures
- SB 70 - Modifies provisions relating to license reciprocity and adopts the Counseling Interstate Compact for professional counselors
- SB 106 - Modifies provisions relating to public health
- HB 402 - Modifies provisions relating to health care

**Mental Health**

- SB 24 - Creates new provisions relating to vulnerable persons
- SB 70 - Modifies provisions relating to license reciprocity and adopts the Counseling Interstate Compact for professional counselors
- SB 106 - Modifies provisions relating to public health
- SB 157 - Modifies provisions relating to professions requiring licensure
- HB 115 - Modifies provisions relating to licensing of health care professionals
- HB 402 - Modifies provisions relating to health care

**Mental Health, Department of**

- SB 24 - Creates new provisions relating to vulnerable persons
- SB 106 - Modifies provisions relating to public health
- HB 10 - Appropriates state funding for the Department of Mental Health and the Department of Health and Senior Services
- HB 402 - Modifies provisions relating to health care

**Mining and Oil and Gas Production**

- SB 109 - Modifies provisions relating to mining

**Mortgages and Deeds**

- SB 101 - Enacts provisions relating to property and casualty insurance

**Motor Carriers**

- SB 167 - Specifies the means by which a medical examiner's certificate may be provided to the state when applying for a commercial driver's license or instruction permit

**Motor Vehicles**

- SB 167 - Specifies the means by which a medical examiner's certificate may be provided to the state when applying for a commercial driver's license or instruction permit
- SB 398 - Enacts provisions relating to motor vehicles

**National Guard**

- HB 8 - Appropriates state funding for the Department of Public Safety and the Department of the National Guard

**Natural Resources, Department of**

- SB 109 - Modifies provisions relating to mining  
HB 6 - Appropriates state funding for the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Natural Resources, and the Department of Conservation  
HB 802 - Authorizes the conveyance of certain state property
- 

**Notary Public**

- HB 402 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
- 

**Nurses**

- SB 45 - Modifies provisions relating to health care  
SB 49 - Establishes the "Missouri Save Adolescents from Experimentation (SAFE) Act" and modifies provisions relating to public funding of certain gender transition procedures  
SB 70 - Modifies provisions relating to license reciprocity and adopts the Counseling Interstate Compact for professional counselors  
SB 157 - Modifies provisions relating to professions requiring licensure  
HB 115 - Modifies provisions relating to licensing of health care professionals  
HB 402 - Modifies provisions relating to health care  
HB 417 - Creates incentives for the purpose of encouraging certain individuals to obtain employment-related skills
- 

**Nursing Homes and Long-term Care Facilities**

- HB 402 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
- 

**Pharmacy**

- SB 45 - Modifies provisions relating to health care  
SB 70 - Modifies provisions relating to license reciprocity and adopts the Counseling Interstate Compact for professional counselors  
SB 106 - Modifies provisions relating to public health  
SB 157 - Modifies provisions relating to professions requiring licensure  
HB 115 - Modifies provisions relating to licensing of health care professionals
- 

**Physical Therapists**

- SB 51 - Modifies provisions relating to physical therapists  
SB 70 - Modifies provisions relating to license reciprocity and adopts the Counseling Interstate Compact for professional counselors  
SB 106 - Modifies provisions relating to public health  
HB 115 - Modifies provisions relating to licensing of health care professionals  
HB 402 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
- 

**Physicians**

- SB 45 - Modifies provisions relating to health care  
SB 49 - Establishes the "Missouri Save Adolescents from Experimentation (SAFE) Act" and modifies provisions relating to public funding of certain gender transition procedures  
SB 51 - Modifies provisions relating to physical therapists  
SB 70 - Modifies provisions relating to license reciprocity and adopts the Counseling Interstate Compact for professional counselors  
SB 106 - Modifies provisions relating to public health  
SB 157 - Modifies provisions relating to professions requiring licensure  
HB 115 - Modifies provisions relating to licensing of health care professionals

**Physicians (cont'd)**

- HB 402 - Modifies provisions relating to health care  
HB 402 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
- 

**Political Subdivisions**

- SB 24 - Creates new provisions relating to vulnerable persons
- 

**Prisons and Jails**

- SB 49 - Establishes the "Missouri Save Adolescents from Experimentation (SAFE) Act" and modifies provisions relating to public funding of certain gender transition procedures  
SB 157 - Modifies provisions relating to professions requiring licensure  
SB 189 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal laws
- 

**Probation and Parole**

- SB 189 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal laws
- 

**Professional Registration and Licensing**

- SB 35 - Modifies provisions relating to child custody and child support enforcement  
SB 49 - Establishes the "Missouri Save Adolescents from Experimentation (SAFE) Act" and modifies provisions relating to public funding of certain gender transition procedures  
SB 51 - Modifies provisions relating to physical therapists  
SB 70 - Modifies provisions relating to license reciprocity and adopts the Counseling Interstate Compact for professional counselors  
SB 157 - Modifies provisions relating to professions requiring licensure  
HB 115 - Modifies provisions relating to licensing of health care professionals
- 

**Property, Real and Personal**

- SB 138 - Modifies and creates new provisions relating to agriculture  
SB 186 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety  
HB 802 - Authorizes the conveyance of certain state property
- 

**Public Assistance**

- SB 45 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
- 

**Public Buildings**

- HB 13 - Appropriates state funding for statewide leasing
- 

**Public Officers**

- SB 20 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement  
SB 75 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement systems
- 

**Public Records, Public Meetings**

- SB 28 - Modifies provisions relating to access to public records of the Missouri highway patrol
- 

**Public Safety, Department of**

- SB 24 - Creates new provisions relating to vulnerable persons  
HB 8 - Appropriates state funding for the Department of Public Safety and the Department of the National Guard
-

**Religion**

SB 34 - Authorizes school districts and charter schools to offer elective social studies courses on the Hebrew Scriptures and the New Testament

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**Retirement - Local Government**

SB 20 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement

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**Retirement - Schools**

SB 20 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement  
SB 75 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement systems

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**Retirement - State**

SB 20 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement  
SB 75 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement systems

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**Retirement Systems and Benefits - General**

SB 20 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement  
SB 75 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement systems

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**Revenue, Department of**

SB 167 - Specifies the means by which a medical examiner's certificate may be provided to the state when applying for a commercial driver's license or instruction permit  
SB 398 - Enacts provisions relating to motor vehicles  
HB 4 - Appropriates state funding for the Department of Revenue & the Department of Transportation

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**Roads and Highways**

SB 28 - Modifies provisions relating to access to public records of the Missouri highway patrol  
SB 127 - Enacts provisions relating to state designations marked by the Department of Transportation  
SB 139 - Enacts provisions relating to state designations  
HB 802 - Authorizes the conveyance of certain state property

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**Saint Louis County**

SB 139 - Enacts provisions relating to state designations

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**Salaries**

SB 103 - Modifies provisions relating to judicial proceedings  
SB 111 - Modifies provisions relating to the administration of state employees  
HB 131 - Allows for payment of state employee salaries every two weeks

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**Secretary of State**

SB 20 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement  
SB 75 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement systems

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**Social Services, Department of**

SB 35 - Modifies provisions relating to child custody and child support enforcement  
SB 40 - Modifies provisions relating to background checks  
SB 45 - Modifies provisions relating to health care  
SB 49 - Establishes the "Missouri Save Adolescents from Experimentation (SAFE) Act" and modifies provisions relating to public funding of certain gender transition procedures

**Social Services, Department of (cont'd)**

- SB 106 - Modifies provisions relating to public health
  - SB 106 - Modifies provisions relating to public health
  - HB 11 - Appropriates state funding for the Department of Social Services
  - HB 402 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
  - HB 447 - Creates and modifies provisions relating to the duties of the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education
- 

**Social Workers**

- SB 70 - Modifies provisions relating to license reciprocity and adopts the Counseling Interstate Compact for professional counselors
- 

**State Departments**

- SB 103 - Modifies provisions relating to judicial proceedings
- 

**State Employees**

- SB 103 - Modifies provisions relating to judicial proceedings
  - SB 111 - Modifies provisions relating to the administration of state employees
  - HB 131 - Allows for payment of state employee salaries every two weeks
- 

**Suicide**

- SB 24 - Creates new provisions relating to vulnerable persons
- 

**Sunshine Law**

- SB 24 - Creates new provisions relating to vulnerable persons
- 

**Tax Credits**

- SB 94 - Establishes tax credits for the production of certain entertainment
  - HB 202 - Modifies and creates new provisions relating to environmental regulation
- 

**Tax Incentives**

- SB 94 - Establishes tax credits for the production of certain entertainment
- 

**Taxation and Revenue - General**

- SB 20 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement
- 

**Taxation and Revenue - Income**

- SB 25 - Authorizes an income tax deduction for certain federal grant money
  - SB 190 - Modifies provisions relating to tax relief for seniors
- 

**Taxation and Revenue - Property**

- SB 190 - Modifies provisions relating to tax relief for seniors
  - SJR 26 - Authorizes a property tax exemption for certain property used for childcare
- 

**Taxation and Revenue - Sales and Use**

- SB 398 - Enacts provisions relating to motor vehicles
- 

**Teachers**

- SB 20 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement
  - SB 34 - Authorizes school districts and charter schools to offer elective social studies courses on the Hebrew Scriptures and the New Testament
  - SB 75 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement systems
-

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**Telecommunications**

- SB 167 - Specifies the means by which a medical examiner's certificate may be provided to the state when applying for a commercial driver's license or instruction permit
- SB 398 - Enacts provisions relating to motor vehicles
- 

**Tourism**

- SB 94 - Establishes tax credits for the production of certain entertainment
- 

**Transportation**

- SB 127 - Enacts provisions relating to state designations marked by the Department of Transportation
- SB 139 - Enacts provisions relating to state designations
- SB 167 - Specifies the means by which a medical examiner's certificate may be provided to the state when applying for a commercial driver's license or instruction permit
- 

**Transportation, Department of**

- SB 20 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement
- SB 75 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement systems
- SB 127 - Enacts provisions relating to state designations marked by the Department of Transportation
- SB 139 - Enacts provisions relating to state designations
- HB 4 - Appropriates state funding for the Department of Revenue & the Department of Transportation
- HB 802 - Authorizes the conveyance of certain state property
- 

**Treasurer, State**

- SB 20 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement
- SB 75 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement systems
- SB 138 - Modifies and creates new provisions relating to agriculture
- HB 202 - Modifies and creates new provisions relating to environmental regulation
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**Trees and Other Plants**

- SB 138 - Modifies and creates new provisions relating to agriculture
- HB 202 - Modifies and creates new provisions relating to environmental regulation
- 

**Veterinarians**

- HB 202 - Modifies and creates new provisions relating to environmental regulation
- 

**Victims of Crime**

- SB 186 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety
- SB 189 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal laws
- 

**Workers' Compensation**

- SB 101 - Enacts provisions relating to property and casualty insurance
-